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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

South Wins Lead in Congress

Anglo-Irish Trade Pact Is On

World Follows Kidnap Trial

France and Italy Talk Austria

Massachusetts Instals Governor

Polish Miners Starve for Work

WASHINGTON sees the Seventy-fourth Congress get under way, with the South holding titular leadership. Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee is elected Speaker and William B. Bankhead of Alabama floor leader of the House, Pennsylvania and New York delegations backing the Southerners in exchange for important posts. Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas is floor leader in the upper branch, while Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi heads the powerful Finance Committee. The President's friends change rules so that 218 instead of 145 votes are required to force a bill out of House committee. More than 2200 bills are filed in advance—And leading the list is the contested proposal to pay the war veterans their bonus in immediate cash.

¶ The Irish Free State and Britain undertake to start their two-year-old trade war toward an end. The Free State agrees to purchase annually 1,000,000 more tons of coal and Britain correspondingly increasing its order for Irish cattle. Both sides have suffered severely from trade losses since President de Valera began to withhold the land annuity payments and the United Kingdom imposed special tariffs in retaliation. Both disputants have shown their staying qualities—Now each can afford to be reasonable.

¶ The European as well as the American press makes its leading feature the trial of Bruno Richard Hauptmann, accused of kidnaping the Lindbergh child. In spite of the sensational nature of the case and the world interest centering on the courthouse at Flemington, N. J., the presiding judge maintains exemplary order and calm. Justice takes its serene course as the jury of eight men and four women is completed on the second day. Quite aside from its elements of sensation, America centers interest on this case because of the feeling that grows into a quiet passion that the theft and destruction of children for ransom shall be brought to an end—Here and now, the world hopes, the sure means of securing this end may be unfolded.

¶ France sends Foreign Minister Pierre Laval to confer with Premier Mussolini on Austrian independence as affecting the peace of Europe. On this first official visit of a French statesman to Rome since the war, M. Laval hopes to arrange a pledge of Austria's independence adhered to by Austria's contiguous neighbors and backed by France and Britain. A definite agreement against boundaries revision is sought to forestall any possible action by Chancellor Hitler, who might be emboldened by expected success in the Saar plebiscite. Europe watches with deep interest—Avenues of possible disturbance are about to be opened or sealed fast.

¶ Boston sees James M. Curley, its three-time Mayor, succeed Joseph B. Ely as Governor of Massachusetts. The inaugural ceremonies show the tension of the long political battle between the incoming Governor, an early and stanch supporter of Roosevelt, and the retiring Governor, a Roosevelt opponent. Mr. Curley proposes many changes in his inaugural address. He would have the famous Finance Commission put under a chairman appointed by himself, abolish the Executive Council which advises the Governor, and reduce the size of the Legislature—The man who made a brisk Mayor promises to carry as much breezy activity to the higher office.

¶ London approves the correctness of Ethiopia's attitude in the dispute with Italy. Europe is relieved because Britain's interests enable it to intervene as peace-maker. Ethiopia is commended for refraining from actually bringing the dispute before the League and for offering full reparation if the investigation upholds the Italian claim to ownership of the Ualual wells. Around this watering place in the Abyssinian desert nomad tribes have gathered with their herds and flocks through the centuries. France, Italy and Britain look on from near-by possessions—The wisdom of a Moses is needed for what seems like a dispute of Old Testament times.

¶ Poland wrestles with the problem of coal miners keeping up a hunger strike underground. Owners of Baska mine decided to abandon and flood the shaft, saying the coal was poor. They refused to allow the miners to work on as a co-operative enterprise. Eighty men went to a gallery 250 feet below the surface to starve until the owners yield. After eight days 30 men in a serious condition give up and return to their families, but the other 50 declare they will win out or perish—In an orderly world the price of coal would not be so cheap nor the right to work so dear.

New Congress Starts; Byrns Elected Speaker, Bankhead Floor Leader

Political Lineups

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 3

HERE are the political lineups of the Senate and House convening today as the 74th Congress in American history and the second of the Roosevelt regime:

Senate

Democrats	69
Republicans	25
Progressives	1
Farmer-Labor	1

House

Democrats	322
Republicans	102
Progressives	7
Farmer-Labor	3

Vacancy, 1 (Indiana, Republican).

'Big Four' Powers Help Liquidate France's Wheat

Canada, Argentina, Australia and U. S. Agreed on Export Cuts

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The idea of "give and take" has scored a big success in the international wheat world.

The "Big Four" among wheat exporters—the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia—have informed the Wheat Advisory Committee here that they have agreed to accept reduced export quotas for their wheat to enable France to get rid of its 88,000,000-bushel surplus.

This represents a noble gesture on their part, it is stated here, since they have already made heavy sacrifices by way of acreage reduction in order to limit world production to the world's import needs. This they have agreed to do under the London Wheat Agreement of 1935 to get rid of the vast accumulations of wheat, due to overproduction, which have been depressing prices to such an extent that wheat growers the world over have lost heavily by it.

Usually Importer

Normally, France is an importer of wheat. For just one year the wheat exporters have agreed to let France become an exporter and thus help it to get rid of its large surplus. This surplus has had a depressing effect on prices—despite a legal "minimum" of 108 francs. This minimum price has generally been disregarded and wheat has been sold in France around 80 or even 70 francs. In mid-October, 1934, this same wheat was sold for export in Liverpool at 39 pre-devaluation gold cents per bushel instead of the guaranteed minimum price of 118 gold cents in the region of Paris.

Now the French Government has decided to restore the free wheat market. Under its new Wheat Bill, it has agreed to buy up this year's surplus at the average Paris price for the first six months of 1935. This purchase will cost the Government 1,500,000,000 francs, which it will recoup by means of a higher milling tax and other duties.

Two thirds of the 88,000,000 bushels surplus will be liquidated by means of internal measures. Wheat consumption for bread and for animal feed is to be increased. A "safety reserve" is to be established. Excessive production will be curtailed, although France has already reduced its wheat acreage this year by 2.9 per cent. All these measures are expected to absorb about 55,000,000 bushels.

Cut Millions

To help France further the "Big Four" have agreed to reduce their export quotas by 4,000,000 bushels. A similar offer has been made by the Danubian wheat growers and Soviet Russia, and North Africa has also accepted a reduction of 3,000,000 bushels in its permitted exports. This will enable France to export 11,000,000 bushels without breaking the London Wheat Agreement. In addition, France will be allowed to export another 22,000,000 bushels, which, however, will be denatured for animal feed to avoid depressing the international price.

So, for just one year, France is to be an exporter of wheat. And to avoid disturbing prices it has promised to spread its exports over the next eight months. In a year's time, France will again revert to its role of importer. This is part of its bargain with the exporting countries. If it grows about 80 per cent of its total domestic needs, and imports the remaining 20 per cent, on its present consumption this might mean importing some 60,000,000 bushels—or one tenth of the present diminished world demand for wheat Quite a bite in the surplus wheat stocks overseas!

More Money for Schools Urged in North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Several professors in the University of North Carolina have turned down offers of positions paying as much as three times what they are now receiving and remained at their posts, Dr. Frank Porter Graham, president, told a group of educators assembled in Raleigh to consider what they termed an emergency in education in this State.

With South in the Saddle Session Is Bound to Be an Epoch-Making One

New Deal on Trial

Bonus, World Court, 30-Hour Week, St. Lawrence Canal Bills Face Hot Fight

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—The first new-deal Congress met at noon today. Shortly before 12 o'clock the refurbished halls of the Senate and House began to fill with congressmen, exchanging greetings with colleagues and hailing old friends like returning undergraduates.

At noon Vice-President Garner, of Texas, his ruddy forehead wreathed with snowy eyebrows, ascended the Speaker's rostrum of the Senate, rapped sharply with a cylindrical piece of ivory, used as a gavel and the Seventy-Fourth Congress began.

In the House, South Trimble, the clerk, presided until Joseph W. Byrns, rangy Tennesseean now beginning his twenty-seventh legislative year, was officially installed as Speaker.

It is the first Congress to sit after a popular referendum on the Roosevelt New Deal. As such, it presents a 2-to-1 majority for the Democrats.

Congress meets pledged to quick action on the bonus and with the South firmly intrenched in key legislative posts. Furthermore, the House Democrats were already pledged to strengthen the President's grip on Congress by tightening the legislative discharge rule to require 218 votes instead of 145 to force a bill out of committee.

President's Message Tomorrow

Tomorrow President Roosevelt delivers his annual message in person. It will run to about 4000 words. As yesterday, he denied himself to all callers today.

A survey of the present official leaders in Congress shows them mostly southerners, mostly conservative, but all pledged to support Mr. Roosevelt's policies. Congress is, on the whole, more radical than the President. He must constantly fight to control the budget, which will be the leading issue of the session.

Most of the fireworks in the session will come in the Senate, after the original appropriation bills are got out from the lower chamber. In the Senate, as usual, the group of progressives, who really owe allegiance to no party, will attract attention out of all proportion to their membership largely by their skill and ability to get the public ear.

The final fight over the bonus will occur in the Senate, where it is a touch-and-go matter whether Mr. Roosevelt can secure a one-third minority sufficient to sustain his presumptive veto.

Senate Real Battleground

The St. Lawrence Canal fight will come in the Senate as well as the World Court issue, and any real opposition to New Deal policies must come in that body.

In the Senate, Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, Majority Leader

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Foreign Service Pay Rectified to Meet Devalued Dollar

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—Final rectifications of pay to the 10,800 United States Government employees serving abroad today completed the rescue of the country's Foreign Service from a situation which at one time threatened to destroy its very existence.

Reports from the field show that families have been reunited, rents paid and eviction of American officials from their homes prevented, diplomats dependent on their salaries able to afford three adequate meals instead of one or two, and the general disruption of morale which caused two suicides remedied.

For the most part the necessary reform was achieved last July when under act of Congress salaries were adjusted to the currency of the country in which the employee was serving. Absolute want was relieved and wholesale resignations made unnecessary at that time. But the original settlement was on a temporary basis which only now has been finally adjusted and made permanent.

The temporary arrangement was calculated from the average exchange value of the dollar over a three-year period previous to American devaluation in the country where the employee was stationed. The difference between that figure and the actual exchange value was given him as a salary rectification. As from the first of this year, the five year, pre-valuation average will be used.

Colombia Taxes All Capital

BOGOTA, Colombia, Jan. 3 (By U. P.)—The Government capital tax of ½ per cent for a national defense fund, became effective Jan. 1. It applies to all capital, movable and immovable, or assets in Colombia belonging to nationals or foreigners, natural or juridicial persons. Salaries of less than 150 pesos monthly ($90) are exempt.

Massachusetts Changes Pilots

James M. Curley
Governor

Joseph B. Ely
Former Governor

Both Drawn by Le Pelley

Britain Mediates Italo-Ethiopian Frontier Dispute

Border Demarcation Likely to Follow After Ualual Incident

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 3—At the request of Premier Benito Mussolini the British Government is "using its good offices" at Addis Ababa with a view to settlement of the Valual dispute, the Monitor is informed. With full approval of King Haile Selassie, Britain is also acting similarly in Rome.

The first fruits of this active British mediation have been that the Ethiopian Government is adopting a more conciliatory tone. Britain is now looking to Italy for a reciprocal attitude, and, while the prospects are still none too rosy, it is hoped here that it will soon be possible to proceed to frontier demarcation as a means of preventing similar incidents in future.

While authoritative maps show Ualual far within Ethopian territory it is recognized in Downing Street that part at least of the blame for the Ualual clash is due to the fact that Ethiopia formerly raised difficulties about delimiting the frontier in accordance with the treaty of 1908. The Italo-Ethiopian boundary Commission which started work in 1910 had to return with its task unfinished, owing to the attitude of the Ethiopian Government.

Coincidence

Tribute is also being paid here to the correctness of Ethiopia's attitude in the dispute as set forth in its latest note to the League on Jan. 1 wherein is an offer to make full reparation to Italy if the investigation shows the Italian claim to the district to be justified.

London is also pleased that Ethiopia has refrained from actually bringing the dispute before the League. It is felt that to do so would be highly dangerous in view of the present critical European situation.

It was to the relief of many European statesmen, that immemorial grazing rights of nomad Somalis, have indirectly involved the British Government in the dispute between Italy and Ethiopia over the wells of Ualual where on Dec. 5, a frontier affray occurred which, though apparently of purely local importance,

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Byrd Party Reports Plant Life On South Pole's Mountain Peaks

LITTLE AMERICA, Antartica, Jan. 3 (Via Mackay Radio) (AP)—Discovery of a wealth of antarctic flora on the ice-covered slopes of the mountains on Marie Byrd Land has been reported to Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd by Paul A. Siple, leader of the Marie Byrd Land sledging party, which returned to Little America Saturday from the first scientific penetration into this new land.

To the eastward on exposed peaks thrusting up through an ice carapace of great thickness, Mr. Siple and his companions—Messrs. Wade, Steve Corey and Stancliff—found and collected no less than two dozen separate species of mosses and lichens, some of which he believes may be unknown.

Perhaps of equal importance in antarctic zoo-geography, Mr. Siple found the thawing pools of ice on the mountainside fairly teeming with microscopic life, with myriads of tiny living things.

"I rather imagine," Admiral Byrd remarked, "that the world will be more interested in Wade's discovery of potential mineral wealth in these new mountains, but to me the finding of life on this glaciated coast not merely existing but flourishing in the face of the most vigorous conditions that nature imposes upon life anywhere on earth is equally challenging."

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New Airway to Open Resources in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 3 (By U. P.)—Survey of a new airway opening rich agricultural and mineral resources has just been revealed. The route would bisect Brazil and provide a cut-off between the United States, Rio de Janeiro and trade centers of southern Brazil.

The projected route laid out by Pan American Airways lies entirely inland, and would bring the northern provinces now 19 days distant by surface transport within one day of the capital.

It will give access to new trade areas on a main international trunk air line from the United States, and provide a faster route direct to southern Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina. A Pan American amphibian plane is now at Para after the first inland passage by air between Rio de Janeiro and the Amazon. Reports of the expedition explode the belief that interior Brazil is impenetrable jungle.

N. H. Democrats Seize House

Brann Calls for State Relief

Shady Incomes Being Checked

Today in Greater Boston

And a Few Other Points in New England

N. H. Democrats Win

With the aid of the snowstorm, which beleaguered a dozen New Hampshire Republican legislators in northern drifts, and with a dramatic zero-hour airplane flight which rushed just enough Democrats high over the drifted fields to Concord, the Democrats yesterday captured the House of Representatives by one vote. For the second time in 50 years, for the first time since 1923, the House Speaker was a Democrat, elected on the first roll call. New Hampshire gasped at the unexpected turn of events.

The Republicans still retained control of the Senate, however, with a majority of six.

As a result, the political consequences of the sudden coup were today in doubt. This much, however, was certain. The Democrats took over the entire organization of the House, automatically retired 17 Republican committee chairmen, and installed their own men. Latest word from the Republicans is that they will not protest their sudden dethroning, and will rely on their control of the Senate to prevent a Democratic field day with state legislation.

Brann Retakes Office

Gov. Louis J. Brann, of Maine, sworn into office this morning, stood before the Republican-controlled Legislature as a Democrat and said: "I wish to play ball with you, for the best interests of the State."

His next words gave ample evidence of how much weight his "playing ball" carried in the Pine Tree State. He spoke of $11,500,000 of Federal funds which flowed into Maine for relief purposes in the past 17 months, and of which he was virtual treasurer, as the Administration representative in that state:

"If Federal aid were curtailed or withdrawn," he said, "the State would be in a most serious plight. Neither the Legislature nor many municipalities would have the power to extend the most simple relief.

"The commissioner of health and welfare should therefore be given financial power and authority to cope with any relief eventuality.

"The situation is serious."

Correlative was his recommendation for redesigning the method of tax collections, which is expected to absorb many a day of debate. With this subject laid before the Legislature in all its gravity and need for haste, Governor Brann then uncoiled a program such as a New Dealer would be expected to advocate. It included old-age pensions, minimum wage compacts with other states, various forms of rehabilitation.

Incomes Checked

Greater Boston today has all the makings of an underworld mystery story—but this time actual justice is at stake. Department of Justice agents, it was learned, are unostentatiously checking up on certain wealthy and mysterious residents in the vicinity. That is all that is known. They are going about from police station to filling station, from store to taxi stand, and asking pertinent and elaborately casual questions.

The whispered word is narcotics, with an occasional variant of bootlegging. It is well known that Uncle Sam's law-school-graduate sleuths have been burrowing into income tax returns in various parts of the country. It is well known that evasion of the income tax is the most useful legal weapon for the Government in bringing illegal activities to justice. Enough said, for the moment.

Punishment Duty

A stern move to tighten up discipline on the Boston police force today saw an officer starting out on 210 hours of punishment duty. He had been found guilty of lying and of conduct unbecoming to an officer in a cafe fight. The new police commissioner, Joseph J. Leonard, ordered the penalty as a warning to the force that he will maintain and enforce strict discipline.

Bomb Trail Closing

The theater bombing episode today appeared near to a partial solution. No sooner did it break out again yesterday, with two sulphur fume bombs planted in a Lynn motion picture theater, than Boston and New Haven police announced three arrests.

The story began, when a Somerville resident, George Baker, told the police that a man named Logan had asked him to help burn a Boston theater. Logan was at once arrested by the police, and held, following the discovery of five sticks of phosphorus in his hotel room. The phosphorus, kept under water, is of the sort used to ignite fuses or fires. On being left wet under a fuse, it will dry out within an hour and ignite spontaneously.

Logan claimed he was an old actor, who had been approached in New Haven with an offer of $250. for setting fire to a Boston theater. He described the two men who had supplied him with money and the phosphorus, as he said.

At once New Haven police made two arrests.

The police believe they are close on the trail of the guilty persons.

Land Profit $150,000

A reverberation of the East Boston traffic tunnel land transactions was today causing some excitement in the Suffolk Superior Court. Up stood one William I. Schell, a Boston attorney, who was at one time a partner of two land speculators. He testified that these two speculators had made a profit of $150,000 on certain land purchases which were later sold to the City of Boston for the tunnel.

The speculators were Abram Lipp and Joseph Paul. These men were the two named in the recent second report of the Boston Finance Commission as having reaped large profits out of the tunnel land deals.

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Curley in Inaugural Calls for Sweeping Reform Legislation

Establishment of a State Department of Justice and $100,000,000 Housing Program Recommended to the Massachusetts Legislature

Would Cut the House and Senate Membership to Half Present Quota

Abolition of Executive Council, Tax Appeal Board, and Boston Finance Commission and Reorganization of the State Board of Finance Demanded

Firing liberal broadsides against the established structure of Massachusetts State Government, James M. Curley became the fifty-third Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts at 12:15 today.

Standing before the two bodies of the Massachusetts Legislature, hedged in by crowds inside and outside as well, Governor Curley called for a new deal fashioned partly in the image and likeness of President Roosevelt and partly in that of himself.

Unprecedented enthusiasm rocked the House chamber as Governor Curley finished taking the oath of office, which was administered by Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook. Secretary Cook's role in swearing the new Governor was necessitated by the deadlock in the Senate, which after two days of wrangling, has been unable to elect a president to swear in the Governor.

Bands, overflowing crowds which jammed the corridors and anterooms and reached out onto the street, batteries of microphones, spurting cameras and eager supporters whose enthusiasm erupted over the dams of legislative restraint and tradition, marked this inauguration as something apart from the usual, decorous business of changing administrations.

And then the crowd heard its new Governor speaking of a "New Deal."

In a voice calm and sonorous as that which marked his rise to political eminence, he proposed sweeping changes in the basic forms of the Massachusetts Government. He called for abolition of the Executive Council, of the State Board of Tax Appeal, of the Boston Finance Commission, for a complete reorganization of the State Board of Administration and Finance and for reduction by half of the members in the two branches of the Legislature. Establishment of a State Department of Justice and the launching of a $100,000,000 housing program, were major recommendations in his address.

Liberalism Shown

His proposals were strongly weighted with liberalism, from his proposed concession to labor to his attacks on the public utilities.

As his inaugural unfolded it became apparent that Governor Curley will ask of the Legislature that it remold and refashion the conservative structure of Massachusetts Government to enable it to fit swiftly into the momentous plans of the Federal Government for relief, housing and crime prevention.

Significant in foreshadowing the probable legislation on crime prevention, was the Governor's proposal for a state department of justice. Under his scheme the administration of enforcement agencies as well as of the courts would be placed under the Attorney General.

The Attorney General's office would be implemented by a corps of detectives, and in every possible particular the new bureau would be fashioned after the United States Department of Justice.

Appointment by the municipalities of their police commissioners, reorganization of the district courts, passage of a state NRA act, consolidation of the New England railroads, reorganization of county government and speeding of public works were all urged in his 9000-word address, the longest of all inauguration speeches in the history of the Commonwealth.

Under Governor Curley's recommendations, the State Board of Administration and Finance would be placed under a chairman appointed by the Governor. Thus Governor Curley has proposed reorganization of the Government in such a manner that more effective control over state finances would be lodged with the Chief Executive.

Recommendations

The new Governor recorded himself flatly in favor of practically the whole labor program, which has met with little success under the administration of his predecessors. Flatly he plumped for the establishment of a state-run fund for workmen's compensation, a reform that certain vested interests have fought bitterly against for years. An anti-injunction law based on the Norris-LaGuardia federal law, compulsory attendance of children in school until the age of 16 and continuance of the NRA prohibitions on child labor, were among the specific recommendations.

After fat legislative years for the utilities on Beacon Hill, a lean year probably looms under the aegis of the new executive, who advocated unequivocally public participation in the management of public utilities.

"Public service corporations," he said, "receive large benefits from the public in special rights and privileges, such as the use of our highways and protection from competition, as well as the authority to exercise the right of eminent domain. It is little enough, therefore, to expect in exchange that the public from whom such companies derive their sustenance

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Cook Administers Oath to Governor, Setting Precedent

Action by Head of Senate Prevented by Deadlock in Massachusetts

The inauguration came and went, the House of Representatives met and adjourned until Monday, but the Senate was still plunged in its deadlock late this afternoon.

Inability to elect a president necessitated the drafting of Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, to administer the oath of office to Gov. James M. Curley.

So Massachusetts was treated to the spectacle of the Senate failing for the first time in its history to produce a leader to swear in the chief executive.

Deadlock

As a result of a 24-hour deadlock over committee chairmanships the Senate failed at the last minute to elect a president to administer the oath, Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth, performed the ceremony.

At 12 o'clock, the inaugural deadline, the Senate informed the House that it was still unorganized. Therefore for the first time in Massachusetts history the Senate failed to attend the inauguration ceremony as an official body. However, the Senate declared a recess and attended in an unofficial capacity.

Demands Chairmanships

Fighting almost a continuous battle for a fair share of the committee chairmanships, before proceeding with the election of a president, the Democrats, the minority party by two votes, had been filibustering since 10 o'clock yesterday. The Senate did not adjourn until 2.30 this morning, and immediately upon reconvening at 10 a. m., the filibuster was resumed by Senator Thomas M. Burke of Dorchester.

The filibuster started over an order presented by Senator Joseph A. Langone, authorizing the temporary president of the Senate to appoint a committee to select the membership and chairmen of the various committees. His order was thrown out by the chair on a point of order.

The contest, in which the Democrats are seeking to put through the order by which they stand to gain a fair share of the chairmanships, threatened to fabricate a scene unheard of in the annals of the Commonwealth. Had not the Senate recessed the inauguration would have been the first the Senate had not attended.

Legal Argument

Only an hour before the ceremony the authorities decided that Mr. Cook should swear in the Commonwealth's fifty-third Governor.

The Secretary of State, it was decided, received his authority to perform the ceremony under Section 3, Chapter 222 of the General Laws, which says: "The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, shall appoint commissioners to administer to public officers the oaths of office required by the Constitution."

As Mr. Cook has been appointed one of these commissioners he therefore was qualified to act.

Pro-Gold Governor Quits Bank of France

PARIS, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Government wielded its power over the Bank of France yesterday to ease credit and pave the way for financing its operations in the difficult months to come.

Clement Moret, Governor of the Bank, a strong defender of the franc and the bank's independence, was displaced by Jean Tannery, charged with carrying out a policy of discounting treasury bonds and accepting them as collateral.

M. Moret had refused to concur in the program, intended to enlarge short-time credit by enabling the banks to unload some of their government paper.

Premier Pierre Etienne Flandin recently announced interest rates must be lowered "with or without the cooperation of the banks."

N. H. Democrats Seize House

Brann Calls for State Relief

Shady Incomes Being Checked

(Continued from Page 1)

These profits the commission could not trace to their ultimate destination, it is said. Lipp had taken large sums out of the bank in cash and untraceable United States bonds, which he would not account for.

Schell, a former partner of the two speculators, confirmed the commission's statements by his admission of the large profits. He gave no information as to what either Lipp or Paul had done with the money.

State 'On the Air'

Massachusetts citizens were today formally invited by Governor Curley to an "open house" once a week at the State House—over the air. This invitation confirmed previous reports that there would be a weekly broadcast, similar to those started by Mr. Curley when he was Mayor of Boston.

The Governor indicated that he would himself speak, perhaps once a month. On other occasions his secretary, Richard Grant, will explain State House news and give out administration policy. Station WBZ was selected. The broadcasts will go on the air for 15 minutes each Tuesday evening at 6:15 o'clock.

Briefs

As newly-elected president of the City Council, John W. Lyons is virtually mayor of Cambridge today. Mayor Richard M. Russell, elected representative to Congress, left for Washington without resigning as mayor to save expenses of a special election.

The Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts honored four women members of the state House of Representatives, yesterday: Miss Katherine V. Parker, Worcester County; Mrs. Emma E. Brigham, Springfield; Mrs. Mollie I. Sweetser, North Reading; Mrs. Mary L. Barrows of Lynn.

There is rivalry afoot for the dean of safe drivers in Massachusetts. The Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety will soon name the winner of the unique contest. Many drivers have been at the wheel more than 30 years without nicking a mudguard. Keep them coming, the committee advises.

Save the birds, put the extra bread crumbs in the yard, is the plea today of Raymond J. Kenney of the Division of Fisheries and Game. State institutions have responded, he says.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"POINT VALAINE" (Colonial). Alfred Lunt, Lynn Fontanne and Osgood Perkins in a new Noel Coward play with scene laid on tropical island. 8:30.

"THE PETRIFIED FOREST" (Shubert). Leslie Howard in melodrama by Robert E. Sherwood. 8:30.

"HER MASTER'S VOICE" (Hollis). Blanche Ring in Clare Kummer comedy. 8:30.

"FLY AWAY HOME" (Plymouth). Comedy of manners of modern youth in Cape Cod summer resort. With Thomas Mitchell. 8:30.

Movies

EXETER — "Student Tour," 3:20, 5:15, 9:10. Also "Gambling."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Paul Muni in "Border Town." Fenway, 1, 3:30, 6:58, 9:57. Paramount, 9:10 p. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Bachelor of Arts."

KEITH'S—"The Little Minister," by Sir James M. Barrie. With Katharine Hepburn. 10:13 a. m., 12:24, 2:35, 4:46, 6:57, 9:08.

ORPHEUM — "Evelyn Prentice," with Myrna Loy and William Powell. Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 2:40, 6:45, 9:50.

STATE—"Forsaking All Others," with Joan Crawford, Clark Gable and Robert Montgomery. 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:45.

METROPOLITAN—"Here Is My Heart," with Bing Crosby. Vaudeville. 12:10, 2:50, 5:20, 7:50, 10:30.

FINE ARTS — "Man of Aran." Fine example of movies as a distinct art form. Wonderful photography of huge Atlantic waves attacking shores of Irish island. "Three Little Bunnies." color cartoon. "Woolcuts" and a zoology picture. 1:40, 3:40, 5:35, 7:45, 9:45. Free lesson in Gaelic by native of Aran Islands, at 7:30.

MODERN—Eddie Canter in "Kid Millions." 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. Also "Behold My Wife."

BOSTON—William Haines in "The Marines Are Coming." Vaudeville. 10:14 a. m., 1:17, 4:26, 7:25, 10:20.

UNIVERSITY—"The Pursuit of Happiness." 3:35, 6:35, 9:35. Also "365 Nights in Hollywood."

SCOLLAY—Shirley Temple takes to the air in "Bright Eyes" with James Dunn. Vaudeville. 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:20, 9:20.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Calling on Cairo"; Willie Whopper cartoon; "Digging Deep," with Lowell Thomas; "Life's Last Laughs," humorous epitaphs; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

UPTOWN — "College Rhythm," with Joe Penner. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "The White Parade."

TREMONT—Lionel Barrymore in "One Man's Journey." and "The Scarlet Letter." 9 a. m. to 11.

STRAND—"The Gay Divorcee." 2:36, 5:35, 9:14. Also "Adventure Girl."

Music

ERA OPERA ORCHESTRA—Raffaele Martino, conductor. Soloists: Elvira Baratta, Helene Norwood, Edith Talbot, sopranos; Lucille Burke, contralto. North Bennett Street Industrial School. 8.

Other Events

TOWNSEND PLAN DEBATE—Dr. Samuel M. Dick of the Townsend Revolving Pensions, Ltd. and Karl Payne of the National Economy League. Tremont Temple. 8.

SALON OF ALLIED ARTS—Elaine Fairfield speaks on "The Dance." Dances by De Carlton Concert Group. Piano solos by Wilfred Churchill. Exhibition of photographs by Mr. Churchill. 296 Commonwealth Ave. 8:15.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—Illustrated lecture by Rev. Charles W. Casson: "The Canadian Rockies from Lake Louise, through Jasper Park, to Alaska." 8.

CITY CLUB—Lecture with movies: "Devil's Island and Its Forgotten Men." by Charles Wellington Furlong. 7:45.

BASKETBALL—Boston Trojans vs. Brooklyn Visitations. 9. Preliminary game, Swampscott Maroons vs. Holy Trinity Girls' Club of Lawrence. 8. Arena.

Tomorrow

Music

ERA COMMUNITY ORCHESTRA—Chester Mason, conductor. Trade School for Girls, Fenway. 3:15.

Other Events

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance: "Museum Treasures." by Mrs. Sawyer. 11 a. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Lieutenant Governor

Paul A. Dever (D)
Attorney General

Frederic W. Cook (R)
Secretary of the Commonwealth

Curley Takes Seat As 53d Governor Of Massachusetts

When the cannon boomed across the Common at high noon today, Gov. Joseph B. Ely, hat in hand, took a last glance around the colonial blue-carpeted executive office he has occupied for the past four years and strode downstairs to the State House entrance. There, alone, according to tradition, he walked down the red stone steps to his waiting car and was rolled away to his Westfield home.

The moment Mr. Ely started down the State House steps James Michael Curley became the fifty-third Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Thus Massachusetts changed pilots. With the going of one and the coming of the other, the citizens of the State have focused before them a sharp contrast of characters.

Two Men Widely Different

Former Governor Ely had but a brief four-year fling as a public official. Governor Curley has been a center of political activity nearly all of his life.

When Joseph B. Ely came into public office it was without any background as a political administrator. He had been a lawyer previously but his entrance upon the official public stage in 1931 was his première. His greatest asset was his legal training. Everything he did was strictly according to procedure.

Governor Curley typifies another kind of administrator entirely. His background reverts to city politics when and where he learned to know the workings of each and every city department. He is noted for his bold and liberal legislative plans.

Curley Asks Federal Aid

The former Governor shied away from federal aid and advocated a "pay-as-you-go" program. The new Governor has rebuked his predecessor for not accepting federal aid. One of his first acts, he has said, will be to seek a rapprochement with federal relief agencies and get financial aid.

Mr. Ely came to the State House a comparative novice as to "ways and means" of securing the passage of his legislation. Here again Mr. Curley needs no introduction to "ways and means." He has a reputation for getting what he wants. His 9000-word inaugural address gives indication of what he wants and what he expects to get from the Legislature.

Governor Curley's spontaneity, his popular manner of speech which has won for him the distinction of having one of the nation's best speaking voices, and a knack of surrounding himself with associates, have made him a colorful political figure.

Differ Also in Philosophies

The political and human philosophies of the two men as expressed in their public utterances and acts likewise diverge. Governor Curley, product of the Boston tenements and the public schools, has consistently presented himself as the representative of the rank and file, the protector of the rights and interests of the common people. Mr. Ely has never placed the same degree of emphasis upon social legislation, although in his firm espousal of American rights, traditions and virtues, he has expressed the belief that he is serving the interests of the common man in the best possible manner.

If he has ever been suspected of being out of sympathy with the humanities, it is largely due to his background as a corporation lawyer, his outspoken and sometimes courageous espousal of property interests and his repugnance for popular damagogy.

Another very apparent point of contrast between the two men is Mr. Ely's inclination to sit on the lid of the more liberal legislative kettle while Mr. Curley instinctively lifts the lid clear off.

As a closing contrast the two men hold each other's methods in open contempt. Here again the public will be called upon to act as judge two years hence. If they indorse Mr. Curley's two years at the State House they will, perhaps, send him to Washington in place of Marcus T. Coolidge, Democrat, whose term ends in 1936.

Quartet of State Officers Ready To Help Curley's Administration

Charles Francis Hurley, the Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Commonwealth, has held this office since 1931. Mr. Hurley is from Cambridge, where he was born in 1893. He graduated from Boston College and entered the real estate and insurance business.

Together with the State Administration and Finance Commissioners Treasurer Hurley has steered Massachusetts safely through four stormy financial years under Governor Ely. Mr. Hurley says 1935 promises to be just as successful a one for state finances.

Joseph L. Hurley, Lieutenant Governor, a Democrat, is from Fall River, where he rose to the rank of mayor. He was born in Fall River in 1898 and was educated in the public schools, later receiving his college education at Georgetown University in Washington, D. C.

The new Curley "first mate" is a lawyer. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from 1925-28.

Paul A. Dever, Democrat, replaces Joseph E. Warner, a Republican, as Attorney-General. Mr. Warner had been in office since 1928.

Mr. Dever was born in Boston in 1903 and after his preliminary education was graduated from Boston University Law School. He then entered the practice of law. He has since held the position of public administrator of Middlesex County and from 1929 until the last election was a State Representative from the 3d Middlesex County district.

Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth, is the only Republican in the new high-official set-up to remain in office. Mr. Cook has held this elective post since 1921.

Born in Somerville in 1873 he was educated in the public schools. For 28 years prior to his occupancy of the State House office he was, first, for 13 years Somerville assistant city clerk; and then for 15 years city clerk.

This careful and pleasant-mannered official foresees definite progress for the Commonwealth under Mr. Curley's leadership. This from a Republican and one who has seen Governors come and go should bear much weight.

In a special statement to the Monitor Mr. Cook forecasts that the needs of Massachusetts citizens will be met. Said the Secretary of State: "Since continuance of welfare relief is still of outstanding importance, it is assuring to realize that the splendid financial condition of our Commonwealth, better than most, if not all of the United States, enables Massachusetts to meet the needs of its people."

Ely Fails to Wish Curley 'Impossible' Political Happiness

After weeks of crossing swords, Governors Ely and Curley today crossed hands, just before the inaugural. But not all the dignity of an old State House custom—turning over the keys to the executive offices—could keep these two-fisted political warriors from a verbal tilt, heavily and elaborately padded with velvet.

Said Governor Ely, as he handed over the keys:

"In performing this ceremony, I wish for you every success in your public undertakings, and happiness and contentment in your social and private life."

This brought a deep-throated chuckle from the ample Curley diaphragm.

"I notice, Governor, that you neglected to mention anything about my 'political life.'"

The Curley chuckle was matched, boom for spark, by a quizzical glint in the Ely eye. "I left out the word 'political,' because in wishing political happiness, I didn't wish to bestow anything impossible!"

Whereupon, the two warriors proceeded to the inaugural. And it may well have been that as the Governor-elect prepared to receive the oath of office, he laughed the last laugh.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, rapidly falling temperature late tonight, with temperature in the lower 20's; Friday fair, much colder, cold wave, temperature near 12 degrees Friday night; moderate southwest winds, becoming strong northwest by Friday.

Maine and New Hampshire: Snow and colder tonight; Friday generally fair with a cold wave.

Vermont: Snow flurries with a cold wave tonight; Friday fair, much colder.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy and colder, probably snow flurries in the west portion tonight; Friday generally fair and much colder with a cold wave in north and west portion.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and colder tonight; Friday fair and much colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing south and southwest winds, shifting to northwest and becoming strong tonight, and mostly overcast weather; light snow over north portion tonight; Friday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	29	29	Minneapolis	0	40
Bermuda	58	64	New Orleans	48	56
Chicago	36	40	New York	34	34
Denver	32	60	Norfolk, Va.	40	46
Helena, Mont.	20	46	Philadelphia	34	38
Jacksonville	44	56	St. Louis	40	58
Kansas City	38	50	San Francisco	42	52
Los Angeles	54	66	Washington	34	44
Miami, Fla.	72	74			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 3. B—Maximum Jan. 2.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 9:48 p. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Friday, 10 a. m.; height, 10.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:53 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Partly cloudy; trace of snowfall; depth of snow on the ground at 8 p. m. 4.6 inches; maximum temperature 23 degrees above zero; minimum 14 above

North Star Insurance Merger

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—The North Star Insurance Company and the American Colony Insurance Company, both controlled by General Alliance Corporation, have been merged, retaining the name of the former, it is announced. The merger was approved by the stockholders of the two companies some time ago.

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Noonday Radiocasts Omitted Jan. 3-4

THE regular noonday radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News" will be canceled on Thursday and Friday, Jan. 3 and 4. These cancellations are due to the inaugural ceremonies of Governor-elect James M. Curley on Thursday and the reading of President Roosevelt's message to Congress on Friday.

Highlights

Governor Ely's last words uttered in the State House were, "Now I'll have time to buy myself a new hat and coat. These have been considerably ruffed up during the past few years."

Someone asked him if he would throw his new hat into the political ring. He smiled but did not answer. Many of his admirers asked him for another chance to vote for him.

⁂

That Governor Ely was not forgotten in the rush to see the Curley inauguration was proved when the retiring Governor left his office as the guns boomed and he walked to his waiting car.

Cries of "Good luck, Governor Ely" came nearly as loud from the crowded State House corridors—just as they had a few minutes earlier, for the new Governor.

⁂

Floyd Gibbons, noted newsman and war correspondent, a bit heavier than when last seen, his bushy hair shot with gray, joined the "gentlemen of the press" in the press gallery of the House just prior to the inaugural ceremony.

The entrance of this rapid-fire news hawk into the gallery, which occurred simultaneously with that of Governor Curley into the House, caused more of a sensation among newsmen than did the entry of the new Governor, below.

⁂

Whether the band that preceded the new Governor into the Hall of Flags committed a "faux pas" is not known. Once they started to play "Wearing of the Green" but immediately stopped and changed the tune to "Happy Days Are Here Again."

At exactly 12:23 p. m., Secretary of State Cook, who had just sworn the new Governor into office, turned to the House—"Gentlemen," he said, "in my official capacity, I give you the new Governor of the Commonwealth."

Mr. Curley stepped before the batteries of microphones, whipped out his horn-rimmed glasses and plunged into his 9000-word speech with a speed and verve heretofore only attributed to newscasters.

"Perhaps," remarked a newshawk, "the fact that the Governor is speaking over a national hookup, and the presence of Floyd Gibbons in the Ely party, has brought about that terrific speed."

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The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-333m	500kc-WEEI-599m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News	Parent - Teachers	Loretta Lee, songs	Talk, Fred Hoey
5:15	Agricultural report	Congress; talks	String quintet	"Skippy"; sketch
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	"Sugar Bunny"	"Jack Armstrong"	Varieties; Jack
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Buddy and Blake	Book talk	Brown's Orch.
6:00	Ferdinando Orchestra	Evening Tattler;	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	"Air Adventures"	sketches; music	Melody Limited;	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	News; features	Features; news	soloists; orchestra	Dramatic sketch
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	"Billy Batchelor"	Alexander Orch.	Speakers; songs
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	"Gems of Melody"	Orch.; soloists	"Just Plain Bill"	"Irish Echoes"; so-
7:30	chorus; orchestra	After Dinner Revue	Nick Lucas; guitar	loists; orchestra
7:45	"Joe and Bateese"	Big Freddy Miller	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch.
8:00	Spiritual Singers	Vallee Varieties:	Hour of Charm; vo-	String ensemble
8:15	"20th Century Ideas"	Philip Merivale;	cal ensemble; or-	Law talk
8:30	Joe Rines's Orchestra	Harry Green; song	Forum of Liberty;	Double quartet
8:45	Vocalist; piano duo	dramatisation	speakers; music	Science talk
9:00	Death Valley Days,	Show Boat Hour:	Casa Loma Orch.;	Fisher Orchestra
9:15	dramatic sketch	Frank McIntyre;	talk; soloist	Organ; soloist
9:30	Albert Einstein; Ray-	soloists; skit;	Fred Waring and	Le Paradis Band
9:45	mond Moley, talks	Voorhees Orch.	his Pennsylvan-	News Service
10:00	Sammy Liner and his	Paul Whiteman's	ians; chorus;	Jack Fisher and
10:15	dance orchestra	Music Hall: Helen	feature soloists;	his orchestra
10:30	"Production in Rela-	Jepson; Reginald	Alexander Orch.	Tito Guizar; orch.
10:45	tion to Consumption"	Forsythe; chorus.	Musical Rhymester	Voice of Crusaders
11:00	Reports; features	Forecasts; reports.	News Service	Jack Little and
11:15	Madriquera Orch.	NBC organist	Bruins - Canadiens	his orchestra
11:30	Eddie Duchin and his	Don Bestor and	hockey game	Kaye Orchestra
11:45	dance orchestra	his orchestra	Belasco Orchestra	Davis Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC, "Dear Columbia"; dramatization of network fan mail.
11:00 WBZ, WEEI, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
11:30 WNAC, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, WEEI, Opening of Congress: annual message by President Roosevelt.
1:00 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: Conservation Day program: talk, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; sketch; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WAAB, "Spotlighting Modern Education"; talk, "History."
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: "Last Week Abroad."
3:00 WAAB, "Classical Album"; half hour of classical recordings.
3:00 WBZ, National Conference on the 1935 Needs of Children: speakers.
3:15 WNAC, Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.
3:30 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
4:30 WEEI, NBC Music Guild: guest speaker; recitalists.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WAAB, Fray and Braggiotti, French and Italian piano team.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette; male quartet; piano duo; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, Intimate Revue: Jane Froman; James Melton; Al Goodman's Orchestra.
8:30 WAAB, ERA Opera Orchestra, Raffaelo Martino, conductor; soloists.
9:00 WBZ, Beatrice Lillie; Cavaliers Quartet; Lee Perrin's Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Waltz Time: Frank Munn; Vivienne Segal; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "The March of Time"; dramatization of the news of the week.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker and company; Leon Belasco and his orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Hollywood Hotel: screen players; soloists; sketch; Flo-Rito Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Brahms's "Liebeslieder Waltzes"; vocalists; pianist.
10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter" sketch, from Chicago.
10:30 WEEI, Frank Black and his vocal-and instrumental ensemble.
10:30 WNAC, "The O'Flynn"; radio operetta; soloists; players; orchestra.

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NEW HAVEN, CONN.

New Chief Executive of Massachusetts Expected to Inject Liberalism Into Regime

Ely Leaves State Finances In Good Shape, With a Small Surplus for New Executive

Passing Governor Has Seen Massachusetts Weather Depression and Has Been Able to Borrow Money at Record Low Rate of Interest

"During the past four years Massachusetts has held the unique position of having the best credit rating of any State in the United States," State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley told The Christian Science Monitor today in a statement reviewing the financial condition of the Commonwealth during Gov. Joseph B. Ely's term in office.

This assertion was corroborated by Charles F. Howard, chairman of the State Administration and Finance Commission, who revealed that the net direct debt of the State for 1933 ($10,518,415) was the lowest, except for the year 1930, of any year since 1900.

With the State in splendid financial condition, and a surplus of $827,000 in the State Treasury, Governor Curley has inherited a sound, firm basis for a clean start.

The State Treasurer, re-elected to carry on under the Curley régime, stated that Massachusetts has been able to borrow money in the financial market on long-term bond issues at the best premiums in 20 years and at the lowest rates of interest in its history. On short-term notes the Commonwealth has borrowed money at the lowest rates in the entire history of the country even as low as six one-hundredths (6-100) of one per cent.

Both the State Treasurer and the Finance Commission chairman declared that despite the millions of dollars the State has lent to municipalities to carry them through the depression, and despite the loss in revenue during the past four years, which was estimated by Governor Ely at $25,000,000, Massachusetts is better off than any other state in the union. Even the $12,000,000 Public Works Administration loan, which is not offset by any reserve fund, has not upset the State's financial stability, they said.

According to a brief four-year report based on the annual report of the Commission on Administration and Finance, the State's monetary advisory board, it was found that in 1931—Mr. Ely's first in office, and the second year of the depression—the State started out with a total of $5,500,000 free cash in the Treasury and the lowest net direct debt since the nineteenth century.

During 1932 the Joint Special Committee on Public Expenditures, a recess committee of the General Court, studied the governmental expenditures of the Commonwealth. Extensive memoranda for legislative purposes was prepared and many of the suggestions incorporated in bills filed with the Legislature.

At the end of 1932 it was found that further building had been carried on out of funds collected from the 1931 bond issue, and that the State had continued to finance all its maintenance costs out of the annual revenue. A free cash balance of slightly more than $3,000,000 was on hand for 1933.

Although the figures for 1934 will not be released from the Finance Commission's office for another week, the Monitor was told on good authority that the expenditures for the year would closely approximate $70,000,000 which is only $4,000,000 fore than 1933. That expenditure does not include any Federal grants.

Mr. Ely has practiced "rugged individualism" for the State and rejected many relief offers. The new Governor's avowed sympathy with the New Deal is an indication of his more liberal finance philosophy.

As a fitting close to his four years in the Governor's chair, the budget for 1934 is in balance, it was learned today. With a slight surplus in the Treasury, Former Governor Ely leaves the new Governor on the right side of the ledger with "things looking up" for the incoming Democratic regime.

By a Staff Photographer

Gov. James M. Curley Concludes His First Address to the Great and General Court of Massachusetts

"The Enactment Into Law of the Recommendations As Contained in This Inaugural Message Will Tax the Wisdom, Energy and Courage of the Membership of the Law-Making Branch of Our Government. It is My Firm Belief, However, That the Sacrifice of Thought, Time and Energy Required Is Justified, and With the Earnest Prayer That Almighty God May Guide Us in Our Deliberations to the End That the Service Rendered by Us Will Be in Keeping With the Best Traditions of the Commonwealth, Let Us Essay the Task Which Is Ours."

As Governor Curley Takes Over

★ ★ ★

He Hears Echoes of Causes Lost and Won And How Ely Popularity Came and Went

★ ★ ★

Gov. James M. Curley today takes over unavoidably much of the structure raised by former Gov. Joseph B. Ely during the four years of his administration.

For that reason those who see the conduct of government as a continuing line, despite differences of emphasis, cast their eyes backward as well as forward on this inauguration day.

From comparative obscurity as a Massachusetts lawyer in 1931 to the heights of national prominence in 1932 and 1933 and back again to a law office in 1935 . . . that is the story of Joseph B. Ely. While his achievements in the Governorship have been distinctive, his defeats at the hands of a Republican Legislature have been bitter. His rise to national prominence, not on the side of the present Democratic Administration, but as its critic—even though he is a Democrat himself—has hardly been, then, altogether to his liking.

Despite the handicap of the depression, he has been credited with pulling Massachusetts through the last four years on a "pay-as-you-go policy" with only a minimum of Federal aid

Among his major accomplishments are the $13,000,000 building program put through in 1931, in addition to emergency work relief appropriations totaling $470,000; and the settlement of the Lawrence textile strike in October, 1931, with a minimum of violence and without aftermath.

When, in the same year, a bank crisis appeared, and 16 banks, large and small, were forced to close because of runs, the Governor, speaking at a Democratic dinner in Worcester, restored public confidence.

His second year in office was one of the busiest a Massachusetts Governor has experienced. While planning economy legislation for the State, he tossed his hat into the political ring and stanchly supported "Al" Smith for the Democratic presidential nomination. Suddenly he found himself a national figure. Part of his prominence was due to the fact that he opposed James M. Curley, who was a "before the convention" Roosevelt man; and the rest was due to his well-timed and brilliant campaign speeches for Mr. Smith.

Nineteen thirty-three saw the bank crisis descend while the Governor was in Washington attending the Roosevelt inauguration. His activity during the troublesome "bank holiday" marked him as one of the Commonwealth's most able governors.

Only a few of the Governor's inaugural proposals were passed during the 1933 legislative session, which was one of the State's longest. His disappointment was visible when his attempts to change the basis to the tax structure failed. His plan had been to equalize the burden of taxation.

It was in this year that he came into open conflict with the New Deal. A sharp exchange of correspondence with Secretary of the Interior Ickes widened the breach between the Federal and State Governments.

His success in his own campaign for re-election proved his popularity at home, even though it was apparent he was not a Roosevelt man. He secured a majority of 123,000 votes—one of the largest any Governor of the Commonwealth ever received.

As to state legislation in 1932, Mr. Ely is accredited with two victories:

First, the passage of statutes to strengthen the banking structure, which set up a Savings Bank Central Fund and a Central Co-operative Bank, aimed at taking away the possibility of runs; and second, the appointment of a special recess commission, headed by Bently Warren, to study and report on the question of liquor control and the possibility of framing a new state law when the National Prohibition Amendment was repealed.

A radio speech to the farmers of the Midwest recommending closer co-operation and better understanding between economic sections of the country brought national notice; 1933 closed with the inauguration of the CWA and the beginning of the ERA. Here Mr. Ely co-operated so successfully with the Federal Relief authorities that 140,000 men were reported to have been employed instead of some 93,000 as originally planned.

But 1933 saw the Governor's political star reach its height. For 1934 was perhaps one of the most disorganized legislative years the State ever witnessed. Again the sales tax and revisionary measures that he recommended failed. An attempt by Mr. Ely to obtain co-ordination of the police systems of the State was rebuffed by the Legislature. His recommendation to remove Norfolk State Prison head, Howard Gill, brought unpopularity.

Then came his split with the Curley members of the Democratic Party over the candidacy for Governor; for he supported General Charles H. Cole.

From then on the breach between Messrs. Ely and Curley widened, and each fired vigorous blasts at the other. Mr. Curley's popular public utterances, backed by his knowledge of political technique, caught the public fancy. Governor Ely's popularity slumped another point.

The final blow came only last week, when the Governor's Executive Council, presided over by His Excellency, put through last minute political deals resulting in the appointment of Joseph J. Leonard, former Boston Finance Commission chairman, as Police Commissioner, and placed Eugene C. Hultman, then Police Commissioner, in the position of chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission. Both of these appointments Governor-elect Curley and many citizens charged as direct attempts to spike the Curley régime before it got under way.

His administration has been satisfactory, if not spectacular, say his colleagues, and there are some who expect to see the Ely star rise again.

Curley Recommends—

CERTAIN definite changes in the Massachusetts legislative, administrative and economic set-up which were recommended by Governor Curley in his inaugural address today follow:

Establishment of a State Department of Justice under the direction of the Attorney General.

Reduction of the number of members in the Legislature from 240 to 120 in the House and from 40 to 20 in the Senate. A biennial session of the Legislature to replace the annual meeting at the State House.

Abolition of the Governor's Executive Council. "It is expensive and unnecessary. Abolish it."

The Governor should shoulder full responsibility for all administration appointments. Career men and women should be kept in office regardless of party affiliation.

Remove many arbitrary powers of the State Commission on Administration and Finance. Place it under control of the State Auditor.

Drastic cuts in public utility rates. Telephone, gas, and electric rates should be lowered. The public should have some voice in setting rates, and suggests public's representation on rate-setting board. A "sliding-scale system" for determination of equitable rate is recommended.

Abolition of Tax Appeals Board. Charges it with granting of abatements to persons able to pay tax, and ignoring the poorer man. "Massachusetts must establish a more equitable system of tax values in its cities and towns." He calls upon the Legislature to remedy this by statute.

Abolition of the Boston Finance Commission set up in 1909.

Advocates repeal of Pre-Primary Convention Act. "The rights of the individual voter are abridged under such a plan."

Police commissioners should be appointed by and from their own municipalities. Not by the Governor.

State judiciary system reorganized: (1) To speed up jury trials; (2) to place part-time judges on full time; (3) abolish the act which enables clerks of court and justices to practice as lawyers in court; (4) the establishment of district or "rotating courts" similar to the State Supreme Court system.

Income tax rate, which has been considerably lower than the tax rate on real estate (based on 1916 law), to be increased proportionately to follow the increase, since 1916, in the real estate tax. Home owner discriminated against.

Continuation of the 1-cent gas tax statute when it expires in 1935. "One of State's greatest sources of income."

Development of the State's natural resources. The income from recreation and tourist trade in Massachusetts is second only to that from the textile industry, and should be stimulated.

The construction of a war memorial hall. It could be used not only as a memorial building, but for large conventions and meetings as well.

Frank E. Bridgman
Clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives

Forty-one Years on Beacon Hill Is the Record of Clerk of the House

He came from an iron foundry to run the first typewriter ever used in the office of the clerk of the Massachusetts Senate. Today Frank Bridgman is rounding out 41 years as a legislative clerk on Beacon Hill.

When the crack of the Speaker's gavel opened the first 1935 session of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, Mr. Bridgman stood inconspicuously near the Speaker's platform. His pockets bulged with papers; his alert eye caught pantomime orders from the Speaker, his keen ear picked up barely audible requests from the floor.

Those are Frank Bridgman's duties now. He is chief clerk of the House. He can look up to the dignified paintings of 15 former Governors of the Commonwealth hanging in the Executive Chambers, and say, "I served under them." And he has seen 11 different Speakers wield the gavel in the House.

Upon being interviewed, Mr. Bridgman dives into the story of his 41 years as a legislative clerk. All copying before 1894, when Mr. Bridgman was appointed clerical assistant in the Senate office, was done by longhand. He points to the half dozen typewriters around the office today and remarks, "Quite a contrast."

But this is symbolical of course, he says, of virtually everything in the early legislative days as compared with now. Perhaps the greatest changes are in procedure, Mr. Bridgman continued. Or what might be called "cutting corners in legislative procedure."

All petitions and bills were read word for word, comma for comma, in the late '90's and in the early 1900's, he said, while today most readings of legislative bills are omitted.

Outstanding, too, in "changes," Mr. Bridgman declared, are the changes in the attitude of the voters.

"Why I remember when practically every citizen would demand and support Lord's Day legislation, so-called. Now, it is wide open. Even the suggestion of lotteries, dog or horse racing in those days, would be howled down. And now look at it."

The Democrats have never had a majority. This year is the nearest they ever came to outnumbering the Republican members, with 117 Democrats to 123 Republicans. Mr. Bridgman recalls a tie in the Senate in 1914 but never in the House. The largest number of Republicans in his recollection was 201 around 1900.

Asked about his recollection of extended debates in the House, Mr. Bridgman smiled and said that one of the longest and perhaps most humorous debates arose over the proposal to require every wagon or team in the Commonwealth to have wide tires. It seems the narrow steel tires cut up the roads and "wide-tire" Legislation had been sought for 40 years.

But finally the automobile stepped into the picture and the proposed Legislation for wagon wheels went out the window. For there were problems enough with the new vehicle. Mr. Bridgman recalls the first automobile legislation in 1897. It called for mudguards on all motorcars. As for the reason this bill was introduced, he could not say. His conjecture, as probably yours would be, is that a prominent legislator got an unsolicited mudbath from one of those first coughing contraptions.

An interesting sidelight on proposed legislation is the fact that many times the actual objective of the legislation is accomplished without the bill ever becoming law. He cited a case where a bill was introduced seeking vestibules for motormen on all trolley cars. The bill was defeated but shortly afterwards, the vestibules were built.

Thus the 1935 Massachusetts House of Representatives opens. There will be new faces peering up from the mahogany desks. There will be new business and old.

A rap of the gavel. Frank Bridgman begins his forty-second year as a legislative clerk.

Curley in Inaugural Calls for Reforms

(Continued from Page 1)

and profit should be secure against extortion or financial exploitation by selfish banking interests or greedy holding companies."

Lower Utility Rates

He recommended the lowering of gas, electric light and telephone rates on a graduating scale, and the cessation of the present practice whereby public service corporations allegedly pay half the salaries of the Public Service Commission. He urged that the State should bear the full share of the burden.

Among his most surprising recommendations was that proposing that economics be made a compulsory study in the public schools.

Perhaps as important as any of his concrete proposals was the general social and economic philosophy expressed, a philosophy which will in all likelihood govern his reactions to all the details and problems of office that will confront him.

Clearly expressed was his conviction that the depression was due largely to mal-distribution of wealth, of economic ignorance, and the lack of appreciation for "work and wages" as a continual balance for the whole economic system.

National Bank Call

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Comptroller of the Currency issued a call today for the condition of all national banks at the close of business Dec. 31.

Assassination Protested

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 3 (AP)—Several hundred residents of the city and townspeople of Coyoacan held a protest meeting on the Coyoacan Plaza Jan. 1 and planned to demand the resignation of Señor Thomas Garrido a Canabal, Secretary of Agriculture, as a result of assassination of five Catholics outside their church Sunday. Señor Garrido was founder of the Red Shirt organization, 62 members of which were held pending an investigation of their culpability in the crimes.

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Completely air-conditioned; coaches, dining, lounge, sleeping cars. All-year-service to the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida. Lv. N. Y., Penna. Sta. daily at 9:30 A. M. Lv. Boston 10:35 P. M.; Lv. Providence 12:00 Midnight

NEW YORK-FLORIDA LIMITED
Through air-conditioned sleepers, Boston to Miami, lv. Boston 12:00 noon, Mondays and Thursdays. Boston to St. Petersburg lv. Boston 12:00 noon, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Daily service to the Carolinas, and Georgia, including Southern Pines, Pinehurst, Camden, Sea Island. Lv. N. Y., Penna. Sta. 6:45 P. M.

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Completely air-conditioned; coaches, dining, lounge, sleeping cars. All-year-service to Athens, Atlanta and Birmingham, with connections to New Orleans, Memphis and the Southwest. Air-conditioned sleeping car to Columbus, Ga. Lv. N. Y., Penna. Sta. daily at 9:30 A. M. Lv. Boston 10:35 P. M.; Lv. Providence 12:00 midnight.

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BANK of AMERICA
NATIONAL TRUST & SAVINGS ASSOCIATION
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

MAIN OFFICES IN THE TWO RESERVE CITIES OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO—No. 1 Powell Street LOS ANGELES—660 So. Spring Street

Condensed Combined Statement of the Bank of America, N. T. & S. A., and Bank of America (a California State Bank) — Identical in Management — On December 22, 1934, sixty-one branches of the State Bank were merged with the National Bank

DECEMBER 31, 1934

RESOURCES

	Bank of America N. T. & S. A.	Bank of America A California State Bank	COMBINED
Cash in Vault and in Federal Reserve Bank	$ 52,975,492.98	$ 1,020,333.10	
Due from Banks	75,640,546.69	1,309,379.69	$130,945,753.46
Securities of the United States Government and Federal Agencies	355,340,162.37	5,380,531.94	
State, County and Municipal Bonds	97,797,998.27	3,584,744.43	
Other Bonds and Securities	21,020,692.65	2,036,486.93	485,160,616.59
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank and Investment in Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	3,830,803.71	103,986.63	3,934,790.34
Loans and Discounts	461,645,975.21	10,736,877.29	472,382,852.50
Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable	8,734,294.47	24,492.10	8,758,786.57
*Bank Premises, Furniture, Fixtures and Safe Deposit Vaults	36,458,509.92	847,604.86	37,306,114.78
Other Real Estate Owned	10,312,032.09	384,789.82	10,696,821.91
Customers' Liability on Account of Letters of Credit, Acceptances and Endorsed Bills	17,074,705.78	1,500.00	17,076,205.78
Other Resources	1,492,104.43	421.72	1,492,526.15
Total Resources	$1,142,323,318.57	$25,431,148.51	$1,167,754,467.08

LIABILITIES

Capital	$ 50,000,000.00	$ 4,200,000.00	
Surplus	30,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	
Undivided Profits	17,164,340.58	758,086.80	$103,122,427.38
Reserves	2,772,769.29	82,118.34	2,854,887.63
Reserve for Quarterly Dividend payable January 2, 1935	1,000,000.00	26,250.00	1,026,250.00
Circulation	45,500,000.00	None	45,500,000.00
Rediscounts and Bills Payable	None	None	None
Liability for Letters of Credit and as Acceptor, Endorser or Maker on Acceptances and Foreign Bills	17,553,407.04	1,500.00	17,554,907.04
Deposits Commercial	262,908,677.19	3,030,464.28	
Deposits Savings	715,424,124.47	16,332,729.09	997,695,995.03
Total Liabilities	$1,142,323,318.57	$25,431,148.51	$1,167,754,467.08

This statement includes the figures of the London, England, banking office of Bank of America, N. T. & S. A.

*423 BANKING OFFICES IN 255 CALIFORNIA COMMUNITIES

Republican Recovery Program Favors Loans to Private Trade In Place of Federal Spending

Stress Placed on Balanced Budget and Sound Money Policy—Job Insurance and Old-Age Pensions Placed Among Duties of the States

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—A 20-point program, openly critical of the Administration, was advanced by Republicans in Congress today.

Drafted primarily by Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York, and the House Republican Steering Committee, its general proposals were approved by most other leading G. O. P. members in both House and Senate. It was written, Republicans said, to answer charges that their party had no constructive suggestions.

Mr. Snell, the minority leader, said that "we do not propose in advance to condemn every proposal of the majority or to accept them 'in toto,' but as far as I am able to speak for the minority we will meet each legislative proposal with open mind; judge each recommendation on its merits, regardless of its political effects."

Challenges Administration

"While we shall continue to support the appropriations necessary to meet the present emergencies," he continued, "we believe the time has now come for the Administration to present a definite and complete legislative program for speedy and permanent recovery.

"Such a program should be enacted at once, and to that end we offer the following:

"1. We favor the restoration of the three co-ordinate and separate branches of the Federal Government—the legislative, the executive and the judicial.

"2. We stand for government by laws passed by the regular constituted body for that purpose, and oppose this extravagant, bureaucratic government of the present administration, which has already issued 10,000 executive orders that have the force of laws.

Return of States' Powers

"3. We favor the immediate return of all the legitimate power of the states to the states and the subdivisions thereof.

"4. We advocate an honest and speedy balancing of the federal budget.

"5. We favor a sound and stable money policy, both at home and abroad.

"6. We favor permanent insurance of bank deposits.

"7. We stand for restoration of the merit system in government employment.

"8. We believe a protective tariff on all competitive products and strict enforcement of restricted immigration is essential to American labor.

Contract Labor Opposed

"9. We are for abolishing all child labor and the sweat shop system of contract labor.

"10. We favor strengthening, not weakening, the anti-trust laws.

"11. We stand for honestly conducted private business and oppose the Government entering the competitive field of private enterprise.

"12. We favor, as an emergency measure for the relief of the unemployed, liberal loans to private business at a low rate of interest as opposed to the many wasteful and extravagant expenditures now being made and without the restrictive features now imposed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in making these loans.

Liberal Veterans' Policy

"13. We favor a liberal legislative policy toward veterans of all wars.

"14. We favor every effort to take profits out of war and to promote continued world peace.

"15. In time of war, we favor the principle of the universal draft.

"16. We favor ample care of the needy, aged and unemployed, but maintain that the responsibility of administering this relief should be left with local communities.

Job Insurance Supported

"17. We favor the principle of job insurance to be paid for by the employee, the employer and the state.

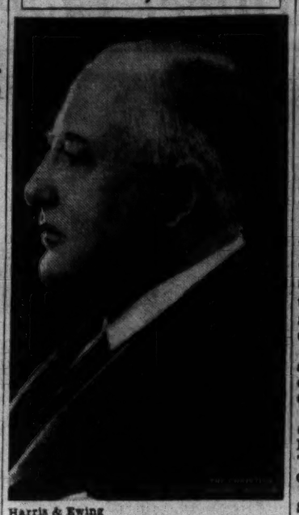
"18. We favor the principle of old-age pensions and assert that both of these subjects are primarily state functions and obligations."

"19. We favor and will support all sound legislation to restore agricultural buying power and to enable the farmer to refinance himself in this period of depression, and further believe that the administration of agricultural legislation should be placed, as far as possible, in the hands of the farmers rather than under a bureaucracy in Washington.

"20. We believe in freedom of speech and in freedom of the press, and in freedom of the radio for the discussion of national questions."

Adding that the Republicans "propose to keep in step with the onward march of progress," Mr. Snell said appropriate bills embodying these suggestions would be introduced by members of his party.

Minority Leader



Harris & Ewing

Bertrand H. Snell

Jury in Hauptmann Case Completed And Trial Ready to Open

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FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 3—Jersey justice, going forward as swift as its reputation, functioned today in the presence of Mrs. Anne Morrow Lindbergh, whose baby boy was kidnaped and slain two years and 10 months ago.

Almost immediately after her arrival the jury to consider the evidence the state is to present against Bruno Richard Hauptmann, the accused, was completed.

The State's case against Hauptmann was presented by Attorney-General David T. Wilentz of New Jersey. Mrs. Lindbergh took the witness stand at 2.45 p. m.

The 12 jurors who will decide the guilt or innocence of the Bronx carpenter are:

1. (Foreman) Charles Walton Sr., machinist of high bridge, three grown children.
2. Mrs. Rosie Pill, widow of Califon, two grown sons, two grandchildren.
3. Mrs. Verna Snyder, wife of a Centreville blacksmith, foster parent of the 6-year-old child of a relative.
4. Charles F. Snyder, farmer, of Clinton township, two sons.
5. Mrs. Ethel Stockton, stenographer and wife of a machinist of Pattenburg, one child.
6. Elmer Smith, insurance salesman, of Lambertsville, one child.
7. Robert Cravatt, CCC camp education advisor of High Bridge, bachelor.
8. Philip Hockenbury, railroad laborer of Annandale, father of grown children.
9. George Voorhees, farmer of Clinton township, two grown children.
10. Mrs. May F. Brelsford, wife of a Flemington electrician, two children.
11. Liscon C. Case, carpenter, of Franklin.
12. Howard V. Biggs, unemployed bookkeeper, of Clinton township, two sons.

Polish Miners In Underground Strike

KATTOWITZ, Poland, Jan. 3 (AP)—A seven-day underground strike ended for 30 miners at the Baska mine yesterday, but 50 others remained below apparently determined to continue the fight.

As the 30 men came to the surface, wives of the striking miners petitioned government authorities to intervene because "our husbands are so stubborn they will die underground if they do not receive work."

The strike was called to protest the proposed abandonment of a worked-out shaft. The Baska mine is near the town of Golonog in the Dombrowa basin.

Many of the men, huddled in a dark and poorly ventilated gallery 250 feet beneath the surface, were ill. All were becoming weak as their meager supplies of food ran low.

The owners decided to abandon the mine because they said its coal was poor.

Colonial Line Ship Sinks in East River; Tugs Speed Rescues

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—The sundered hull of the steamer Lexington lay at the bottom of the East River today after a collision in which six members of her crew were missing. Investigations are already under way.

Almost under Manhattan Bridge, the Lexington, bound for Providence, R. I., with 130 passengers and a crew of 52, was ripped in two when the tramp freighter Jane Christenson rammed her amidships in the darkness last night.

Tugs raced to the Lexington's side and took off passengers and crew in quick rescues before the ship went down 10 minutes after being hit.

More than a score of injured, including 11 women, were taken to hospitals after the hurried rescues. Their injuries, however, were not considered serious.

The Lexington, a Long Island Sound steamer of the Colonial Line, had just started on her overnight trip to Providence and was proceeding up the East River past the lights of lower Manhattan's skyscrapers when the Jane Christenson, bound down the river, rammed her high prow into the Lexington's midship section.

The tugs participating in the rapid rescues were the Patience, the Diamond "S," the John Rugge and the Elmira.

A police launch picked up some who had jumped into the water from the slippery deck, while dock hands and stevedores on Manhattan piers hauled out others.

Boston Art Notes

Grace Horne's Gallery

Russell Cheney is solo exhibitor at Grace Horne's Gallery on Stuart Street. This is the second large exhibition of works by him in this region this season, for during the summer Mr. Cheney held forth at Phillips Academy in Andover.

The summer exhibition was retrospective, and it gave the curious onlooker an opportunity to estimate Mr. Cheney's work over the stretch of years in which he has painted. One discerned an evolution from a stilted earlier style to a rounded, liberated later achievement. Mr. Cheney displayed a kinship with modern methods and an insight into new color theories and design consolidation. At Grace Horne's Gallery we see the latest crop of pictures. From the predominating tendencies we conclude what is the "last" word in the artist's taste in making a picture.

There are many landscapes, a few portraits and some interiors and still life. The outdoor scenes depict views of York and Kittery, Maine, and include cottages, industrial buildings, rustic streets. Mr. Cheney always holds the design first, tracing outlines of buildings, shapes of trees, with a firm, inclusive line. The colors are luminous and telling, though not strongly articulated. They serve as a means of amplifying the subject, rather than as embellishment.

In still life Mr. Cheney works in broader idiom, with larger strokes and more summary effect. Cactus and larkspur and foxglove ripen and radiate under his brush. He paints flowers with affection for them. He emerges from the imprisonment of flat surface, oil, varnish and the frame. His subjects live. That is as good a compliment as an artist may wish.

Copley Society

Marion Boyd Allen, known for her pictures of the Canadian Rockies, is exhibiting with a few canvases at the Copley Society on Commonwealth Avenue. Mrs. Allen demonstrates personal courage in acquiring her subject matter, and it is worth the effort. In this display are some of her scenic representations of snow-capped peaks with stalwart fir trees in the foreground. D. A.

Children's Sacrifice Brings Aid to Mother

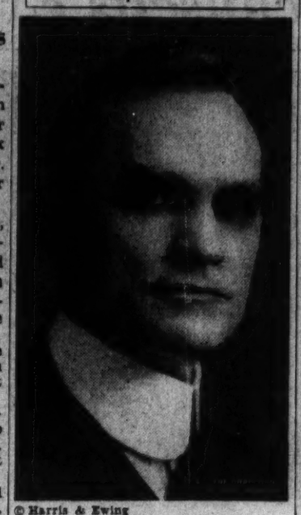
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALAIS, Maine, Jan. 3—A Christmas story belatedly comes from this town. Three children, cold and poorly clad, walked into a store here with 35 cents savings to buy a present for their mother, who they said, needed attention.

Questioning by the store manager revealed further that the children had not only walked three miles to the store but that they had nine little brothers and sisters in a small house at Mahannis on the Canadian side.

The children rode home that night in the store proprietor's warm sedan, loaded to capacity with food and toys, donated by the manager and his friends. And Calais people are still in doubt as to who derived the most happiness from the incident.

Speaker



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Joseph W. Byrns

Elected by Democrats to Rule Over House

New Congress Opens Epoch-Making Session

(Continued from Page 1)

and chief administrative spokesman, comes from the South. So does Pat Harrison of Mississippi, chairman of the powerful Finance Committee. Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada continues as president pro tem.

In the House, Democrats broke their old unwritten rule by selecting both Speaker and floor leader from the same section of the country. Mr. Byrns from the South becomes Speaker, while Representative William B. Bankhead of Alabama, brother of Senator John H. Bankhead, and father of Tallulah Bankhead and the Cotton Act, becomes Floor Leader. Mr. Bankhead's election came on the second ballot at a party caucus yesterday when he obtained 156 of 301 votes cast, to 66 for John J. O'Connor, Tammany Congressman.

The vote for Speaker was: Byrns 316, Snell (R) New York 95, Schneider (P) Wisconsin 9, and Lambertson (R) Kansas 2.

Mr. O'Connor probably will get a consolation prize as chairman of the Rules Committee.

The part played by the Pennsylvania delegation in nominating Mr. Bankhead was one more illustration of the shrewdness with which politicians of that State, and particularly the group dominated by the incoming Senator Joseph F. Guffey, plays its politics.

In this instance, it stepped into the only obscure situation, picked the right candidate, threw its vote at the critical time, and emerged with a choice job on the Ways and Means Committee, which fills the other committee assignments of the House.

As Congress met, 2200 bills had been filed in advance with the clerk. First on the list was the cash bonus payment bill. A 30-hour-week bill will be pressed in Senate and House.

Mr. Byrns, in his speech of acceptance, predicted party harmony during the session, and pledged himself to preserve, as Speaker, "the dignity and honor of the House and the rights and privileges of the members."

"There doubtless will be times when some of us disagree as to the proper path," the Speaker said. "I feel sure, though," he added, "that finally we shall all head in the same direction and do so willingly without bitterness or recriminations."

Long's Message Amuses

Shouts of laughter greeted an announcement from Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, that he had received a telegram from Senator Huey P. Long (D) of Louisiana, asking him to notify the Senate that he will deliver an address next Monday on "The Subjects With Which I Have Been Identified in the Press."

Among these subjects, it is understood, is the recent letter sent by President Roosevelt to the Governor of Louisiana threatening to withdraw public works aid from the state unless a satisfactory explanation of the state's new debt moratorium law is given.

The roll-call vote for Speaker was: Byrns, 316; Snell, 95; Schneider, 9; W. P. Lambertson (R), Kansas, received two votes, North Dakota's two Republican representatives, former Nonpartisan Leaguers, voting for him. Schneider received suport from the Farmer-Labor group.

New York Ushers In 1935 With More Alcohol Used

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—An increase in alcoholism over the New Year was reported by Manhattan and Brooklyn hospitals. At Bellevue Hospital (Manhattan) 44 cases of acute alcoholism were treated from early Monday morning until late Tuesday night and Brooklyn's total was placed at 20. Two fatalities were attributed to drink.

Alcoholism, motorcar accidents due to drunken driving and slippery pavements following snow Monday night sent hospital ambulances on 320 emergency calls during the most hilarious New Year celebration New York City has known. Seventy-eight persons were treated in hospitals for motorcar injuries and there were 12 fatalities.

Japan Risking Reputation, Butler Warns in Jan. 1 Message

Solution of Naval Equality Offered by Limiting All Armament and Setting Up Police to Guard Highways of World Trade

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 — Wisdom should dictate to Japan that it is "putting in gravest danger all the great and honorable reputation which its people have so finely won," in opinion of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and head of Columbia University.

This was revealed in a New Year message to the Japanese people, written at the request of the Associated Press of Japan (Shimbun Rengo Sha), through its New York representative. The message was released here Jan. 1 simultaneously with its publication in Japan.

Dr. Butler referred specifically to Japan's demand for naval equality with the United States and Great Britain and declared that there is a quick and short way to obtain this by joining in "limiting all armament and in setting up an international police force to guard the highways of the world's commerce."

Speaks Frankly

"Any nation may have equality of naval armament when naval armament goes down to its absolute minimum," he said. "Equality of naval armament when all nations are preparing for battle is for Japan an absolute impossibility."

Dr. Butler stressed that his advice was "given in a spirit of kindliness and of hope."

"The peace of the world today, upon which depends everything that man cares for most, is threatened on the one hand by the policies of Japan under the guidance of the militaristic elements of its population and on the other by the long-time friction between Germany and France," he said.

United States Criticized

After paying a tribute to the progress the Japanese nation has made in the last two generations, Dr. Butler stressed that Japanese policies and national ideals have become matters of world-wide interest and world-wide concern. He then criticized the United States immigration laws as they relate to Japan, declaring they were "both unbecoming in themselves and unfair to the Japanese people."

"They should have been amended years ago to provide that immigration from Japan should be on precisely the same basis as immigration from any of the European countries," he added.

Dr. Butler then went directly into the question of Japanese governmental policies.

"Just as Germany has destroyed in three short years the vast influence of the proud leadership in so many fields which the progress of 250 years had brought, so now Japan, by permitting domination of public policies by that militaristic party which is to be found actively at work in almost every land, is risking international reputation, authority and acclaim," he said.

Conquest Held Unnecessary

"It will not do to say that the problem of providing for Japan's rapidly expanding population cannot be solved save by armed force and by conquest of new territory. That is not true. These problems can all be solved—as the liberal and moderate school of thought in Japan would, I feel sure, be glad to solve them—in terms of peaceful and friendly consultation and negotiation with other governments and with other peoples.

"Everyone wishes Japan to prosper; everyone wishes the standard of living of its people steadily and quickly to rise; everyone wishes it to find new markets for its produce and ample food and other supplies for its growing population, but the civilized world will turn its back upon any people which insists upon trying to do these things by armed force. The day for that has passed. . . ."

"In the movement toward international peace and restored economic prosperity, Japan may still take a leading position and gain a new and honorable reputation, a new and more widely respected authority."

This, Dr. Butler asserted, cannot be done by pursuing a militaristic policy.

Argentine Paper Set Record

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Jan. 3 (By U. P.)—The newspaper La Prensa set a new circulation record with 745,894 copies sold, on Jan. 1, exceeding by 20,000 the previous record established last July. The New Year's Day issue was composed of 60 pages in 10 sections. Eight sections were rotogravure, chiefly dedicated to Argentine and Latin-American affairs.

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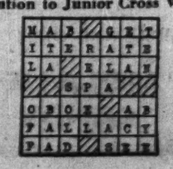

Germans Reveal Solidarity In 'Winter Help Fund' Drive With Noted Leaders Aiding

Göring, Göbbels and Schacht Helped Pass the Hat and Everybody Elbowed for Opportunity to Give; 3,500,000 Marks Raised in a Few Hours

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Early Saturday afternoons are generally quiet in Berlin. Most city workers have hurried away to their homes and the evening pleasure seekers have not yet arrived. It is generally the best time for a quiet stroll through the streets, when one may stand and gaze at will.

Not so, however, a certain Saturday early in December last, when thousands had flocked into the city, interest and curiosity writ large on their faces, to see and to give! And what they were doing, tens of thousands of other Germans were doing in the many cities and towns throughout the Reich. For leaders of all sections of public life had been enlisted to collect for the great Winter Help Fund on behalf of the less fortunate members of the community. Ministers of state, National Socialist Party leaders, government officials, film and theater actors and actresses, newspaper editors, sportsmen—most of them household names in Germany today—were all on the streets, collecting for the great cause. No wonder the crowds came out.

Puzzling

To many it was an experience more interesting than working out a cross-word puzzle, rushing from one part of the city to another, identifying the various prominent collectors. This was not always easy.

In the crowded Friedrichstrasse a man and wife stood a little off from the crowd arguing heatedly:

"I tell you, it is! It's Emil Jannings. Didn't I see 'im in 'The Blue Angel' years ago?"

"No, it isn't," replied his wife, "It's Heinrich George. I know him from the films and I've seen 'im in the 'Heidelberger!' "

For film and theater artists (such as Willy Fritsch, Paul Horbinger, Ida Wust and Adele Sandrock) who were easily recognized there was plenty of appreciation and banter but curiosity seemed the prevailing expression on most of the crowd when a state secretary or other official was pointed out.

"I ought to know him," mused another as he saw a prominent sportsman, holding out a box near the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church. But he passed unrecognized until two young boys asked for autographs. They had no money to give. A compromise was struck. They should get their autographs if they brought along contributors. This was not difficult. Immediately they whispered to passers-by who the collector was, contributions came in fast and the boys got their autographs.

Newspaper editors, also not very well known to the public, except by name, were stationed in the Potsdamer Strasse, and appeared to concentrate on autos held up by the light signs. The "red" sign was always welcome. It helped to fill their boxes!

Two Well-Knowns

The greatest interest, however, was directed to Unter den Linden, where the Reich Ministers, Gen. Hermann Göring and Dr. Joseph Göbbels collected before the Hotel Adlon.

So densee were the crowds that many who desired to contribute personally to one or the other of these prominent political leaders failed to do so. Not so, however, one young boy, held in his mother's arms who, determined that his one mark piece should go to Dr. Göbbels alone, kept up persistent shrieking until he got to the hat which the Minister of Propaganda had earlier substituted for the collecting box.

General Göring alone collected 76,700 marks—1000marks of which were given by the ex-Crown Prince, it is reported.

While the streets were well patrolled, public and private institutions and places of amusement were not overlooked. In the morning Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, the Reichs Bank President, obtained 30,000 marks from the members of the Stock Exchange, and in the evening, collecting boxes appeared in cinemas, theaters, cafés, restaurants, etc.

In a few hours, more was collected than in any previous Winter Help effort, and represented more than one half of the contributions, extending over a year, made for the Zeppelin Fund, in pre-war Germany. The total contributions were 3,500,000 marks, 225,000 of which came from Berlin.

Plenty of Inspiration

This particular collection represented an extra-special effort made on behalf of the Winter Help Fund.

Some of the methods adopted are voluntary, while others could only be euphemistically described as such. Gifts of money and in kind for this fund are continually announced over the radio and in the press, from firms and private individuals all over the country Special "Eintopfgericht" (one-pot) Sunday dinners about once a month have to be held in all German households by order of the Government. The difference in costs between this simple meal and the normal dinner is to be handed over to the Winter Help Fund. Hotels, restaurants and railway dining cars all come under this rule.

In addition, to these innovations and many "flag-days," officials are expected to contribute a definite amount each week, worked out according to scale as to whether they are single, or married, married with one child and so on. Last year's fund (1933-34) totaled 300,000,000 marks.

Almost as important as the amount collected and the persons helped is the effect of this action upon national solidarity. The Winter Help Fund is organized and controlled by the state. No private individuals or undertakings could run so comprehensive a scheme, with depots and controls everywhere.

General Interest First

In such an all-embracing organization, it is natural that complaints should be heard now and then, but the outstanding fact is that it is the state which does this, which, according to one party man, is showing the German people what National Socialism means in action. Here the ideal is "Gemeinnutz geht vor Eigennutz" (General before Individual Interest). The state, the comprehensive nature of which has always made a strong appeal to the German thought, is here presented as a philanthropist. To the Anglo-Saxon, accustomed to think of philanthropy in terms of private individuals and organizations, there will be something strange about all this. To the German it comes more naturally through generations of training. National Socialism means different things to different people. There are still many in Germany who violently disagree with much that it does, but here is something which all are coming to accept, and the remark is by no means uncommon nowadays: "If it unites the nation and looks after the needy, then I'm for the present régime."

Reich Minister Passes the Hat

Wide World

Germany Gives to Its Winter Fund

Premier Hermann Wilhelm Goring of Prussia Was the Center of a Throng of People When He Held a Collection Box for Gifts to German Charity Recently.

Ethiopia to Pay Italy If Claim Is Justified

(Continued from Page 1)

has threatened to destroy the growing foundations of European peace.

Nomads in search of pasture have no use for frontiers and frontier makers generally have little use for nomads. This time, however, the wandering tribesmen have helped in the solution of a frontier problem instead of merely constituting that problem. But for the fact that shepherds from British Somaliland habitually feed their flocks in the district where the Italo-Ethiopian clash took place, Great Britain would not have been in a position to use its influence to prevent the dispute from having very serious repercussions.

Three great European powers—Britain, France and Italy—surround Ethiopia. For many years they have mostly eyed one another with suspicion, particularly France and Italy. French concessions to Italy in regard to Ethiopia were among the matters discussed between French Foreign Minister Pierre Laval and Undersecretary Fulvio Suvich of Italy just at the very moment of the Ualual incident.

When the clash occurred, however, all Italy's old suspicions of France's activities in Ethiopia revived. The hand of France was seen in Ethiopia's refusal of compensation, in her demand for arbitration, in her notification of the dispute to the League.

Setback

There was, in fact, a definite setback in the negotiations for a Franco-Italian rapprochement upon which hung not merely the mutual relationships of these two countries, but the prospect of reconciling Italy and Yugoslavia, Italy and the Little Entente and even the settlement of the vexed question of Austria.

Thus it was that there was a general feeling of relief that Great Britain, fresh from the triumphs of the new nonisolationist policy which brought about the settlement of the Saar problem and the Yugoslav-Hungarian quarrel, had a direct interest in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute thanks to the nomadic habits of the unwitting tribesmen of British Somaliland.

At the very time of the clash a joint Anglo-Ethiopian commission was delving into the question of these nomadic rights with the full approval of the Italian Government. When the Commission got to Ualual, however, it found an Italian garrison there and the commander, who had not been warned of the Commission's impending arrival, refused to let it carry on its work. The Commission therefore withdrew, after registering an official protest.

Who Started Fight?

Encamped not far away from the wells at this time was a considerable force of local Ethiopian levies. It was between these and the Italian troops—also natives—that the fighting is understood to have occurred. Each side accuses the other of being the aggressor. Both agree that the Ethiopians drove the Italians back, only to be defeated in their turn by reinforcements including airplanes, which, according to the Ethiopian account, then proceeded to bomb unprotected towns and villages many miles beyond the frontier.

In attempting the task of peacemaker behind the scenes, the British were faced with the difficulty that the Italians appeared unable to recognize any possibility of the frontier being anywhere but where they claimed it to be, although the actual boundary has never been delimited. They demanded not only an apology but an indemnity and a full acknowledgement of turpitude from the Ethiopian Government. They would have nothing to do with the proposal for arbitration put forward by the Ethiopians in conformity with the treaty of August, 1928, which provides for arbitration or conciliation if any dispute of any kind should arise between them.

Frontier "Defined"

Great Britain urged the immediate demarcation of the Italo-Ethiopian frontier as a first step towards a settlement. The Ethiopians claim that Ualual is 60 miles their side of the boundary. The Italians say they have been in occupation of Ualual for years and that in spite of frequent requests on their part the Ethiopian Government has steadfastly refused to delimit the frontier in accordance with the treaty of 1908.

It is pointed out in London, however, that all authoritative maps show Ualual district as belonging to Ethiopia. Moreover, even though the actual frontier is not yet delimited it has been closely defined.

Emperor Menelik, himself, it is stated, drew the frontier line on the map and handed it to the Italian representative with the words: "Praise be God. The frontier question now is settled. It need never be reopened."

In these circumstances it is asked why, if the Italian case is so indisputably water-tight, there should be such reluctance on the part of Rome to having a neutral body confirm the Italian title to the district in question.

Civil Service Looms On Hawaiian Islands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Segregating government jobs from politics looms as the chief problem to be solved by the Hawaiian Legislature when it meets next spring.

A civil service system is advocated for the Territory, where most jobs are dispensed now on a party patronage basis. Study of civil service systems has extended over several years. Mayor Fred Wright is having drafted a system for the city and county of Honolulu and will ask the Legislature to enact it at the same time. Whether the three other counties that make up the Territory will do likewise is not yet known.

Hawaii is faced with a peculiar situation now so far as patronage is concerned. The city and county administration at Honolulu has switched from Democratic to Republican. But the national Democratic victory gave the Territorial Administration to Democrats. So hundreds of Democratic job holders are moving over from the city and county buildings to the territorial office buildings. Republicans are moving in the reverse direction.

Hitler Declares Peace Reich Aim; Holds Big Review

BERLIN, Jan. 2 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler gave the diplomats of the world powers assurance yesterday of Germany's peaceful intentions under an international golden rule, then, immediately afterward, received the homage of National Socialist Storm Troopers and hundreds of civilians.

He told the diplomats who called on him at the Presidential Palace: "No country wants peace more than Germany, which, after difficult years of need and suffering, seeks repose to concentrate all her powers on international reconstruction and which, for its right to live, asks only the same acknowledgment and attention from other countries than Germany itself offered. . . . I see no international problems which cannot be solved through understanding co-operation."

Quickly changing from the formal dress and sober mien of his diplomatic reception to a brown shirt and an air of apparent happiness, Herr Hitler stood for 30 minutes returning the salutes of 3000 Berlin Storm Troopers, provincial police, and Hitler-created marines and motorcycle corps troopers, all of whom except the Storm Troopers were fitted out as if for war.

Partnership Rule By Britain Urged With Native Races

Training of Africans for Local Government Put on Mutual Basis

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—To talk of giving self-government to the African native races is, according to the Rev. T. Cullen Young, deputy secretary and home superintendent of the Religious Tract Society, to talk in "language that is now out-of-date."

Mr. Cullen Young, speaking at a conference held here by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, complained that people are very apt to talk "out-of-date" and thereby, attaching their thinking to an age out of which the world in general is passing, to cramp their ability to think progressively.

The fact of the matter is, he said, that the one-time ultimate of national individualism is now no longer an ultimate, that we are growing up into the conception of a world in which things are shared on a basis of non-nationality. So far as Africa is concerned, he added, Great Britain is no longer faced with the simple alternative of maintaining rule over a subject people or of setting up another self-governing nation, but has a third choice—that of producing in Africa a system of government which is based upon partnership and falls in with the ways of modern thinking.

Such companionship in government, said Dr. T. Drummond Shiels, former Undersecretary of State for the Colonies, who spoke following Mr. Cullen Young, can only come, however, from a proper training in democracy, and he asked that wider consideration should be given to the education of the African native in order that he might be in possession of that "intellectual conception of things" which must base democratic decisions.

Nothing could be more usefully done in this direction, he said, than to establish among African natives definite training in the methods and in the practice of local government. He advocated the setting up of native local authorities, adequately staffed, to each of which an expert recruited from the local government services of Great Britain should be attached.

He advocated also the establishment of co-operative societies in which could be trained those powers of organization which must guide future government.

Magyar-Polish Amity Move Based on Historical Ties

Gömbös Visit to Warsaw Emphasizes Periods When Two Realms Obeyed Same King and Often Helped Each Other in Crises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—A friendship lasting through many centuries lies behind the decision to develop closer "cultural relations" between Poland and Hungary, which was reached at the recent visit of Julius Gömbös, Hungarian Prime Minister, to Warsaw.

Racially and linguistically, the two races are utterly unlike. The Poles speak a Slav language, like the Czechs and Russians. The Hungarians use the Magyar tongue, and are akin to the Finns and Estonians. But though they have a different origin and no common frontier today, Poles and Hungarians have shared many stirring historical episodes. At times they have even owed allegiance to the same king.

Thus the present cultural entente is rooted in the fact that away back in 1385 a Polish-Hungarian princess, by name Hedwig, married Jagello, Duke of Lithuania, a union which brought Lithuania out of paganism into Roman Catholicism and laid the foundations for Poland's medieval greatness.

Hedwig's father, King Lewis of Hungary, ruled Poland as a conqueror. The daughter, however, was crowned Queen of Poland and broke off an engagement with an Austrian prince to marry the Lithuanian Duke and thus consolidate the Polish Kingdom by a personal union with the great Lithuanian duchy, which was then larger than Poland. Queen Hedwig was one of the founders of Cracow University, the premier seat of learning in present-day Poland.

The third King Jagello of Poland, who was also (as Ulaszlo I) King of Hungary, fell at the Battle of Varna in 1444 fighting for the two Christian nations against the Moslem Turks. Another joint monarch was Ladislaus of Poland, who was chosen King of Hungary by the nobles. His son Louis in 1526 fell on the field of Mohacs when the Turks overrran Central Europe to the gates of Vienna.

Fifty years after Mohacs, a Hungarian King, Stefan Bathory, was elected King of Poland by the Polish Diet. This was the period of Poland's greatest glory. Two centuries later it was followed by the two partitions of Poland against which Hungary protested in vain. Hungary was at that time practically a province of the Austrian Empire, though it had its own Parliament. When it rose in revolt under Louis Kossuth in 1848, a Polish soldier, General Bem, was in command of the Hungarian forces.

Another episode of Polish-Hungarian friendship that is remenibered here with particular gratitude is the part played by Hungary in the Russo-Polish war of 1920. When General Budienny's Kossacks were almost at the gates of Warsaw and the Polish armies were unable to get ammunition owing to refusal by the German dock workers in Danzig to unload the ships, Hungary came to the rescue. Germany was at that time seething with Communism and Hungary's action is thought by many to have saved not only Poland, but Europe, from becoming Sovietized.

Poland has never concealed its view that Hungary's boundaries were clipped too close in the peace settlement, and though it has not officially associated itself with Hungary's revisionist claims, they are certainly viewed with sympathy here. Thus there is a wide background for the development of Polish-Hungarian cultural relations.

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Size of House Foments Noise

Senate Keeps Better Decorum

Val Kill Factory Partners Come to Capitol to See Mrs. O'Day Sworn In—New Dealers Criticize Interior Department's Sleuths

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—Once more the stir of Congress in session dominated the Washington scene, although the great days are to come, when President Roosevelt gives the key to national policy with his message on the state of the nation and his tell-tale budget figures.

But as for drama and spectacle, today's scene of opening Congress held up its end, and left the rest of the capital in a rut of routine activity. Still, important policy was not at a standstill, with two important reports on the petroleum industry pointing the way to new policy, and the most elaborate political intrigue in recent days rocking both White House and Interior Department.

* * *

Capping the Oil Gusher: Two years of intensive federal efforts to cap the gusher of "hot"—illegal—oil flow throughout the western oil fields having proved only partially successful, the Administration moved swiftly today toward new legislation which would establish a control board with heretofore unprecedented power to regulate and control every phase of the oil industry.

First step was a recommendation to Congress by the planning and coordinating committee for the oil industry, an agency headed by Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes, which has conducted extensive and intnsive investigation into every phase of the complicated and difficult problem.

Its report urged a new federal board which would have power not only over imports and exports, but also over the flow of all oil in commerce from the original sources, from storage reserves and from areas. It could allot quotas for every producing category from state or field groups down to individual well owners.

But these views correspond only partly with those of the subcommittee of the House Interstate Commerce Committee which has been working on the same problem. No sooner was the official Administration view put forth, than the subcommittee got out its own list of recommendations.

The Congressmen agree that there should be a new federal agency with extensive power over the flow of oil into commerce. But they also urge the prompt termination of Mr. Ickes's planning and co-ordinating board and stress consideration for consumer interest in the new legislation. They imply collusion in price fixing resulting in 100 per cent increases in gasoline prices to the consumer which they say should be investigated by the Department of Justice.

The sub-committee then suggests that the same agency might properly be extended to cover coal, timber and other natural resources so that all conservation would come under one agency. It was also suggested that the bureau of mines might form a good nucleus around which the new agency could be built.

The committee agrees that natural resources should be preserved, but it reflects the growing opposition in Congress to artificial price controls maintained under the NRA and the feeling that the consumers have been too much ignored under the New Deal.

* * *

Congress Opens: Galleries were packed in their usual colorful fashion as Congress opened. Once more the observer got the impression of the overflowing nature of the House, which resembles more the orchestra of a big theater in size than the legislative body of any other country.

On the opening day there are always more members seated in the House than at any other time. The body is too big and bulky to act efficiently; it is too big to hear distinctly, and the influence of individual members is lost in the huge total membership; but no way has ever been found to reduce its size, for although such reduction would be good for the body as a whole it would mean the extinction of a hundred or more seats (if any real effect were to be achieved) and this the Legislatures cannot abide.

As a result, they must suffer opprobrious titles, ranging all the way from "Bear Pit" to "Monkey House"—not very dignified terms, surely, but at least partially conveying the uproar, disorganization and confusion which characterizes the ultra-democratic lower body.

* * *

The Senate: On the other hand, the Senate is a small body with only 96 members; its proceedings are generally conducted decorously; the flashlight photographer and the motion-picture camera are taboo, and ample scope is afforded for members to wear the cutaway coat and other habiliments of ceremony. Clothes, naturally, make very little difference to ultimate legislation, but at least they indicate the greater spaciousness of the chamber and its different air.

Today the Senate was through early waiting for the House to get itself organized. Senator Bronson Cutting (R) of New Mexico, was seated without a protest. Youthful Rush Holt (D) of West Virginia, who is under the constitutional age limit of 30, was admitted to the floor, but was not sworn in, under the agreement by which he will wait until next June (if the session lasts that long) when he has a birthday and becomes eligible.

Indiana has now two Democratic Senators for the first time in 18 years. Shouts of laughter greeted the reading from the clerk's rostrum of the telegram from Senator Huey Long, announcing that he would take the floor next Monday to speak on "The Subjects With Which I Have Been Identified in the Press."

* * *

Val Kill Partners: The proprietors of the Val Kill furniture factory at Hyde Park, N. Y., turned out en masse to see one of their partners, Mrs. Caroline O'Day, take the oath of office in the House of Representatives.

But because of a crowded program, the most famous of the partners, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, was unable to remain long enough to see the ceremony. The President's wife led her business colleagues, Miss Nancy Cook and Miss Marion Dickerman, into the presidential gallery to see the fourth member of their firm inducted into the office which she won in a campaign that had the President's wife as a central figure.

Mrs. Roosevelt stayed with her friends until 1 p. m., but was forced to leave to keep a luncheon engagement with Mrs. George H. Dern, wife of the Secretary of War. Tonight she will be hostess at the annual diplomatic reception at the White House.

Last year Mrs. Roosevelt was present to see another long-time friend Mrs. Isabella Greenway, seated in the House. Behind the business partners today sat Mrs. Malvina Scheider, Mrs. Roosevelt's secretary, and Miss Margaret LeHand, personal secretary to the President.

Tomorrow Mrs. Roosevelt will make another trip to Capitol Hill to hear the President deliver his message to Congress. She will be accompanied by as many of the members of her family as are in town.

* * *

Sherlock Holmes in the New Deal: A strange and stealthy story of tapped wires and intrigues and an American Gay-Pay-Ooo lies behind the reported White House suggestions that Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, get rid of his two right-hand men, Louis R. Glavis and Ebert K. Burlew. Such a lurid tale, which was at once denied yesterday by both President Roosevelt and Secretary Ickes, required much confirmation. A good deal of supporting detail is today forthcoming.

Messrs. Glavis and Burlew have gained the hearty opposition of both New Dealers and rank and file Democrats. The New Dealers' resentment is based on the charge that Mr. Burlew, who filled his present post of administrative assistant also under Ray Lyman Wilbur, has been deliberately checking New Deal efforts, while political leaders objected to the high preferment given a holdover official. Mr. Burlew has admittedly been a major force in running the Interior Department. He is a remarkably able administrator.

On the other hand, Mr. Glavis is possibly Investigator No. 1 in American service. Already a headline maker two decades ago in the Ballinger investigation, he has had a free hand in the last 1½ years, during which he has certainly "investigated" on an unprecedented scale. He is credited with the ambition of centralizing all the various investigating services of the Government into one full-dress American Gay-Pay-Ooo. He has already attracted several able sleuths from his only rival in government service, Edgar N. Hoover.

In his sleuthing, Mr. Glavis has trod on New Deal and political toes alike. Himself tireless in the field, he has roamed over many constituencies, many public works projects, many pork barrels, and his "Little Black Book" is said to be formidable. But when it came to tapping the telephone wires of presidential appointees, or indirectly threatening with exposure various high political figures, Mr. Glavis did not add to his list of partisan friends.

Now the opponents of Messrs. Glavis and Burlew have got together, brought pressure to bear, if not on the President, at least on his confidential secretary, Col. Louis McHenry Howe, and conveyed a strong intimation to Secretary Ickes that his right and left bower should be trimmed. That the rugged Chicagoan will bow to the opposition is inconceivable. He has served notice that he will fight the opposition, and already has prepared defense of his criticized assistants. But he places his personal portfolio at stake, particularly when he himself is charged with some New Dealers of pushing public works too slowly, and by politicians of being too scrupulous in checking projects.

That the opposition to Secretary Ickes could bring about his resignation seems highly doubtful, considering his value to the Administration and the sensation his departure would cause. But the situation is admittedly delicate.

Power to Curb Monopolies Asked by Trade Commission In Report on Chain Stores

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—Adhering to the spirit of the old Sherman and Clayton anti-trust acts, but ignoring the NRA, the Federal Trade Commission yesterday asked Congress for power to stop the further growth of giant corporations and to undo much of the growth of the past.

The request was made in the final installment of the commission's report on chain stores which follows a lengthy investigation undertaken under congressional instructions. While the powers it seeks are intended specifically to stop the spread of great departmental and food chains, they would apply equally to the development of corporations in other fields by absorption of competitors.

Trade Decentralization

The commission recommends specific amendments to the Clayton Act to accomplish the decentralization of American business. These amendments would, in effect:

1. Forbid any corporation from acquiring any control over, or interest in, another corporation by purchasing or exchanging stock or other assets or by consolidating or merging.
2. Give the commission jurisdiction over business or trade "affecting" interstate commerce as well as over that "in" interstate commerce.
3. Forbid price discrimination in favor of anyone.

Unfair Advantages

In the eyes of the commission the ban on price discrimination is considered one of the most important. While it is not absolute forbidding individuals only to discriminate, "unfairly and unjustly," it nevertheless should presumably wipe out some if not all of the buying advantage which a large corporation has over a small competitor and thereby reduce to an appreciable extent the value of the giant corporation.

Throughout its report the commission emphasized its adherence to the anti-monopoly principles on which the Sherman and Clayton Acts were founded. Its amendments, it says, are intended to enable these acts to function as they were intended.

There is no reference to the NRA as such, nor any recognition of the monopolistic trend which has taken place under the NRA. The document constitutes an appeal for an about face in the attitude of the Government toward monopolies and a return to former anti-monopolistic policies which are certain to prove popular in Congress with the enemies of the NRA—particularly Senator William E. Borah of Idaho and Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota.

To Aid Competition

The report continues: "The elimination of competition between corporations brought about solely by the purchase of assets is not now illegal unless the corporations involved unreasonably restrain commerce in the whole industry.

"The proposed amendments are not only intended to make clear that competition between individual units is to be maintained, but also to dispense with the necessity of having to prove a substantial lessening of competition between competing corporations in instances where all, or a controlling stock interest, or all or a major part of the assets have been acquired.

"In many of its investigations the commission has found numerous unfair methods of competition and numerous deceptive acts and practices which, although done in intrastate commerce, seriously affect honest competitors engaged in interstate commerce," the report said.

"The commission's jurisdiction, if any, over these acts and practices is doubtful. The proposed amendment expressly extends its jurisdiction so as to prohibit them."

Chairman

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Edwin L. Davis

Advances to Head Post on Federal Trade Commission

Federal Board for Control Of All Transportation Urged

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—Bearing in mind the still embarrassing air mail controversy and the multiplication of jurisdiction whch has prevented any effective investigation of the Morro Castle disaster, the Administration moved yesterday toward establishing a unified federal control over all transportation agencies of the Government.

A special presidential committee, consisting of Secretary of War George H. Dern, Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper and Railroad Co-ordinator Joseph B. Eastman, has completed its report and presented it to the President within the last few days, Secretary Roper revealed yesterday.

The report recommends establishment of a super-transportation commission having full jurisdiction over all land, air and water transportation lines.

Power to Make Rates

In effect the new agency would be an expanded interstate commerce commission with full power to determine national policy and rates as well as exercising the functions of a semi-judicial court. It would not, however, take over the purely administrative function of such agencies as the Bureau of Aeronautics or the Bureau of Navigation of the Department of Commerce.

The unified Federal Communications Commission—an expansion of the old Federal Radio Commission—provides a recent precedent for unification of federal activities in the transportation field. While details of the report have not been made public it is understood that it recommends changes in transportation control which closely parallel those already made in communications.

In announcing submission of the report to the President, Mr. Roper expressed the opinion that "commissions, as a rule, are defective in executive work." "My idea," he explained, "would be to separate executive duties from this branch leaving it to be carried out by departments."

The Secretary of Commerce further revealed that the report on a centralized transportation commission constituted only the first part of the work of the special interdepartmental committee which was now proceeding to the study of coordinating and correlating the nation's actual transportation systems.

This work covers the relationship of new systems such as trucks, buses and airways to the more established rail and ship systems. It is being undertaken in the hope that it "will greatly aid, if not solve, all our distribution problems."

Trucks and buses are considered in governmental circles to constitute the most difficult phase of the transportation situation toward the solution of which many proposals have been made but no progress recorded.

Groundwork Laid

If their rates were brought under the jurisdiction of the same regulatory body as that which controls railroad rates, it is felt in many quarters that the groundwork would have been laid for a solution as fair as possible to both sides without sacrificing the public interest.

Such a commission would in the future take over decisions such as that by the Post Office Department which canceled the old air-mail contracts. That is, major decisions of transportation policy would be made by a quasi-judicial body and not by a purely executive agency which is subject to the influence of political considerations, as is the Post Office Department.

Similarly, under such a commission, the Morro Castle investigation would not have ended in the blind alley of divided jurisdiction as it did.

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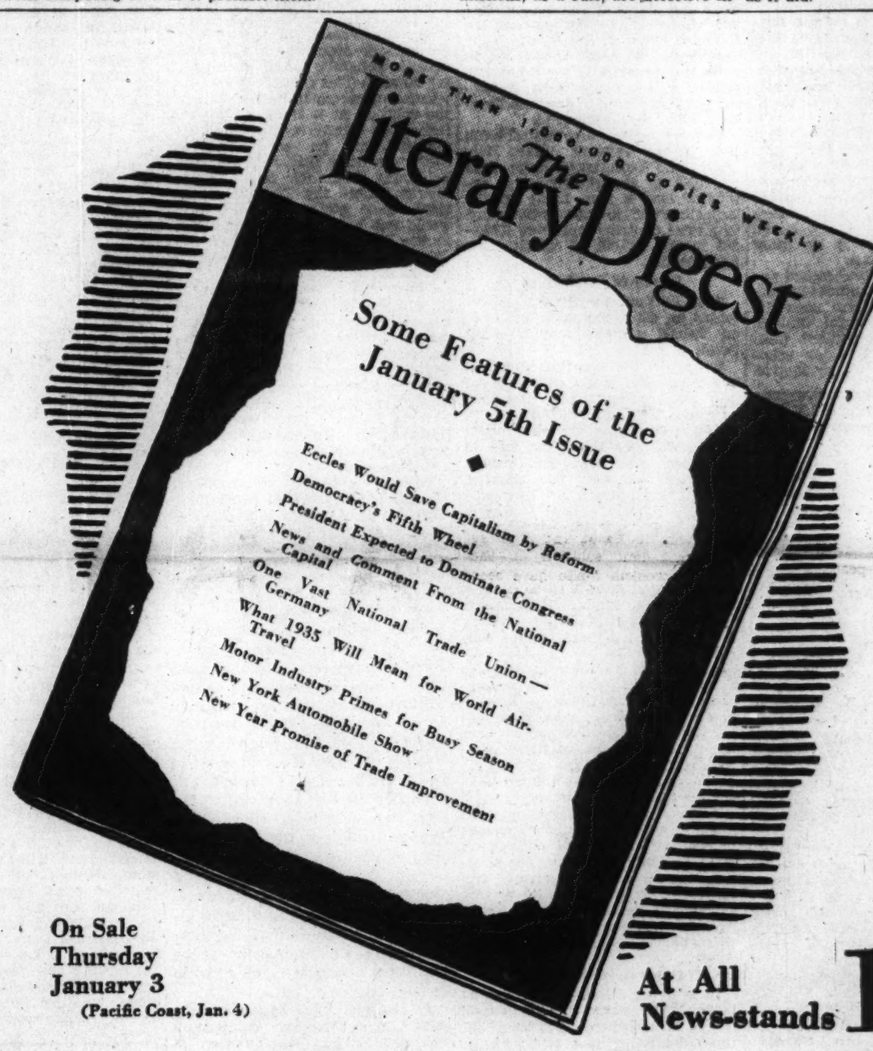
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Laval Hastens Trip to Rome As Austrian Autonomy Appears Backed by Neighboring States

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Jan. 3—Foreign Minister Pierre Laval will leave today for Rome to confer personally with Premier Benito Mussolini on European problems.

The French Foreign Minister's decision to make the trip to Rome immediately, officially announced after a cabinet meeting yesterday, is considered here to constitute one of the most important events in the whole history of post-war diplomacy. For as the Rome Express pounds its way across the Alps tonight it will not only be taking M. Laval to Rome but it will be bringing the French and Italian peoples closer together than they have been since the war. And it will be carrying the renewed hopes of the nation if not of the entire world for real stabilization of European affairs.

Optimistic

Optimism in French official circles over the successful outcome of the lengthy diplomatic negotiations is indeed almost unbounded. At the same time most responsible quarters advise against unreasonable hopes. For underlying the issues which M. Laval will discuss with Signor Mussolini is the fundamental European dilemma of treaty revision versus status quo. It was this question which rendered difficult the efforts of French and Italian diplomats to establish a concrete basis for the forthcoming conversations.

This basis, as finally agreed upon, is understood to be essentially as follows: the independence of Austria will be guaranteed, primarily, by Italy, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. The other neighbors of Austria—Hungary and Germany—will be invited to adhere to this affirmation but their acceptances are not considered essential. France, Roumania, Britain and possibly Poland are also expected to add their "moral support" to this enterprise.

Status Quo

In addition there is a project according to which all of Austria's neighbors would be invited to guarantee maintenance of all their frontiers—in other words, a general declaration of the unchangeability of the frontiers as fixed by peace treaties. It is understood, however, that it has been agreed to leave this problem in abeyance for the present, France contenting itself with some sort of promise by Premier Mussolini to respect the territorial integrity and political unity of Yugoslavia.

Behind all this, in the background for the present but playing an important part, is the French desire to conclude a Franco-Italian Entente amounting in effect to an outright military alliance. This is the ultimate goal of M. Laval's visit to Rome.

Naturally, no official admission of this is to be expected, whether the aim be attained or not. At most a joint statement may be issued envisaging "closer collaboration in the interests of European peace."

They May Agree

But fundamentally, the French Government feels an imperative need of a defensive military accord with Italy and it is convinced that there is at present a possibility of achieving at least the preliminary stages of such an agreement. This fact must be squarely faced if the meeting of M. Laval and Signor Mussolini is to be understood.

That the French Government—and in particular M. Laval—realizes acutely the vital importance of a practical accord with Italy, the Monitor is in a position to state on the highest possible authority. It is also possible to affirm that M. Laval would not have made the trip to Rome had careful diplomatic preparations not convinced him that Signor Mussolini was ready to give sympathetic consideration to such an entente.

Conclusion of a specific agreement, however, is not foreseen in French diplomatic circles as the probable outcome of the conversations. Rather is it anticipated that the talks will be successful in laying the foundation of a future accord. For the difficulties, the problems, that separate France and Italy are by no means easy of solution.

Revisionism Problem

Essentially, these differences are in fact those which distinguish the revisionist powers from countries clinging to the maintenance of the status quo, of the order established in Europe by the Peace Treaties. Italy has—at least until recently—been an advocate of treaty revision and even an ally of Hungary, one of the principal revisionist powers. France, on the other hand, heads those countries anxious to preserve and enforce the provisions of the peace treaties. Thus any attempt to link France and Italy is fundamentally an effort to master the conflicting dynamic and static forces whose constant impact imperils the peace of the world.

The opposition of these two attitudes forms, like the Alps, a formidable barrier making a direct understanding extremely difficult. Therefore M. Laval—though literally he may have taken the direct road across the Alps to Rome—actually comes to his conversations with Signor Mussolini by a roundabout route leading across Germany, Austria and Yugoslavia; and if he returns home triumphant, it will be by way of Africa.

Fear of Germany

The route is easy to trace, for it is French fear of German rearmament that really urges France to seek support in Italy. It is impossible to ignore the wave of apprehension which has swept over the French public, press and diplomatic circles recently at apparently authentic reports of a Germany more powerfully armed, more completely prepared for an aggressive war than she was in 1914. Rightly or wrongly, France is deeply disquieted at the intensive militarization of the Reich, and is hastily seeking allies on all sides.

Austria, perhaps even more than Germany, is M. Laval's stepping-stone between Paris and Rome. For the maintenance of Austrian independence against the threat of "Anschluss" open or disguised union with Germany—is at least as necessary for Italy as for France.

The detour via Yugoslavia is essential because the Franco-Yugoslav alliance has in the past been an obstacle in the way of French understanding with Italy.

Changed Attitude

Italy itself—and Il Duce in particular—is largely reponsible for M. Laval's visit. A few years ago France would not have bothered much about securing Italy's aid and friendship. Frenchmen made no effort to hide a skeptical—if not actually scornful—attitude toward Italian military efficiency. Today you will find Frenchmen speaking with a strange new respect of Italy, of a nation which the press and the cinema have pictured as efficiently organized and militarized to an extent rivaling the Reich.

France, then, seeks Italian support and friendship, with an "understanding between the two army general staffs, if possible. It asks for a friendlier attitude toward Yugoslavia and the Little Entente generally. Above all, it demands that Italy renounce its revisionism—its "flirtations" with Hungary and Germany.

In return it offers—what? Aid in maintaining Austria's independence, which Italy desires; its good offices in smoothing out points between Rome and Belgrade; certain economic advantages, perhaps.

And North Africa?

But above all, the French Government is decided to make serious concessions to Italy in northern Africa.

Signor Mussolini attaches great importance to African colonization, and it is understood that preliminary agreements have already been reached on a number of points. These include the rectification, long demanded by Italy, of the Lybian frontier; the elaboration of a more liberal statute for the important Italian minority in Tunisia; and certain very significant concessions to Italy's ambitions on the coast of east Africa, in Somaliland and Erithrea.

The question of naval parity between France and Italy is another thorny one which is far from being settled, but which, it is believed, will be disposed of for the present by being passed over in silence.

British Foreign Office Pleased at Outcome Of 'Monte Carlo Holiday'

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 2—"What will Germany do?" is the question being eagerly canvassed here as a result of the successful outcome of the Franco-Italian negotiations, which clear away obstacles, so that Foreign Minister Pierre Laval goes at once to Rome. This brings intense satisfaction to the British Foreign Office, since both M. Laval and Premier Mussolini admit solution of the Austrian problem would have been impossible without British help.

There are two schools of thought here regarding the effect on Germany of the Franco-Italian plan for Austria's neighbors jointly to guarantee Austrian independence. One says it was a grave error for Germany, as the neighbor with the biggest stake in Austria, to be left out of the discussions. The other says the agreement now reached provides the acid-test to Herr Hitler's peaceful protestations at the New Year's reception to foreign correspondents.

Satisfaction at the reconciliation of France and Italy and the Little Entente and the adhesion of Hungary to the present agreement is tempered by the uncomfortable feeling that the guarantors of the new-found solidarity will be severely strained if Germany resumed active interference in Austria after the Saar plebiscite.

Meanwhile, however, Downing Street is undeniably pleased. Monte Carlo where, Sir John Simon, in company with "key" officials from the Foreign Office, has been spending the Christmas "vacation" has seldom had a more profitable game played in it than when it served as a halfway house between Rome and Paris.

Compromise Agreement Being Hurried to Give Safeguards to Austria

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, Jan. 2—Pressed by the Italian Government which is extremely anxious to bring to a speedy conclusion the negotiations now in progress for a general Franco-Italian understanding on all problems affecting directly both countries as well as on the question of maintaining the status quo in Central Europe, Foreign Minister Laval is hurrying to Rome to confer with Premier Mussolini.

This announcement this afternoon caused a surprise in Italian circles, where it has been generally believed the meeting between French and Italian statesmen would not occur until after the Saar plebiscite. It is now evident that sufficient progress has been made in the preliminary negotiations to justify M. Laval's immediate departure from Paris, and since M. Laval has repeatedly stated that he would visit Signor Mussolini to conclude and not merely to negotiate an agreement, it is safe to assume the main difficulties have been overcome and an agreement in principle has already been reached between Rome and Paris in respect to their outstanding colonial differences, the Austrian problem and future relations between Italy and the Little Entente.

The agreement is believed to be in the nature of a compromise and that the main object is the securing of European peace by active Franco-Italian collaboration on the major European problems. The Italian dictator apparently has been anxious that the problem of safeguarding Austrian independence by means of an international guarantee should be settled and publicly announced before the Saar plebiscite, so that Germany should be made aware of the firm determination of Austria's neighbors as well as of other great powers to see Austrian independence fully respected.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

In Days of Storm

A Tale of the Puritans of Scrooby, Dated 1608

By May Wynne

Chapter One

"WHEN I am a man," said Morice Churton with conviction, "I shall be a soldier like our father, and fight right lustily in the defence of all who are weak and persecuted."

His sister, perched demurely beside him under the apple tree which spread its pink and white canopy of blossoms above them, smiled at this.

"Nay," she retorted, "but I heard our father saying only last week to Master Brewster that if he could live his life over again he would sooner choose to preach the Gospel than wield the sword of destruction."

Her brother, a sturdy lad of 13, stretched his arms with a sigh. The thirst for adventure was in his heart, and yet, where was such to be found in this quiet Nottinghamshire village of Scrooby where the greatest, if not the only excitement, was the arrival of the "post" from London at the old Manor House where William Brewster reigned as postmaster to the King, and friend to all Scrooby.

"I should not wish to be a minister," decided Morice with some emphasis, "and if I may not be a soldier—"

Crack! Down came half a dozen or more russet apples, shrivelled by long storage, but firm enough to sting those who sat beneath the tree.

Diccon's Downfall

Up sprang Morice, but hardly had time to espy the long-legged eavesdropper above him when crack went the bough again, and down tumbled the owner of the apples, alighting none too softly upon the gnarled roots of the tree.

Althea's faint scream was echoed by Morice's snort of indignation as he faced the impudent intruder, who rose, grinning, and rubbing himself.

"So, Diccon Rowley," quoth Morice sourly, "you play the spy vastly well, but—"

Diccon set his arms akimbo. He was a handsome rogue of Morice's own age, with merry blue eyes and fair curls.

His dress was richer than that of his companions, but torn and dishevelled with reckless climbing, and his eyes danced in mischievous daring.

"Dear lad," he teased, in drawling tones, "doth a spy make known his trade by gift of apples? Eat and be content, as is my good ass Amoret at home."

Then, seeing the light of battle in the other's eyes, he swung on his heel, scampering off with merry mockery in his farewell, whilst Morice, shaking aside his sister's restraining hand, followed in pursuit.

But Master Diccon, being new come to Scrooby, was forgetful that the river Idle lay beyond a certain belt of trees and turning to see how far he had outstripped his pursuer, fell with a mighty splash and a squeal of alarm into the deep water.

Morice did not hesitate. There were dangerous whirlpools just below where they stood and, with never a thought for his own safety, he plunged in at a point some few yards lower down and, as Diccon was swept towards him, caught and held him fast.

Yet the fight was a fierce one! The current was strong, the river swollen after the spring rains.

Diccon was no coward and he realized his danger. Yet it seemed for a time as if both boys must be carried onward.

Althea to the Rescue

It was Althea who, scarcely less fleet-footed than the boys, flung the long loop of her sash to her brother. Not trusting to her own strength, she had knotted the other end to a tree close by, and Morice, thus helped, was able to reach the bank.

Althea was a sturdy little maid, brown-eyed, brown-curled and rosy, and she gripped Diccon fast enough, dragging him to safety.

Two of the three, at least, had quickly forgotten a dawning quarrel, but Diccon, scrambling to his feet, eyed Morice shame-facedly.

"Right sorry am I," he said, "and right well you have shamed me. Will you take my hand and believe me when I say I thank you both and would be your friend?"

The new comrades took his hand, each in turn, thus mutely pledging him their friendship. But April breezes still blew chill, and it was no time to be standing about in saturated garments. Part of their way home lay together and, as they went, Diccon told his tale.

"I live now," he said, "at Scrooby Hall with my uncle, Sir Hugh Rowley and his wife, whom I must needs call aunt. Till lately I have lived in London and seen something of court life, since I was a page to Her Majesty, the Queen. The country is monstrous dull without friends. I have no parents, and I—well, I am a graceless lad, no doubt, but I might be better had I friends." And he screwed up his face in comical self-condemnation.

"We have no mother, either," replied Althea, softly, "so we can feel for you. But our father is the finest father in the world, and we are happy at the Grange where, if you please, you can join us."

Diccon nodded, shivering a little with cold.

"If your brother loves sport I should be glad to have him for comrade," he said frankly, "but not if he is too fond of godly meetings. Is it true, as my uncle was saying, that Brewster the 'post' holds unlawful meetings every week at the Manor? If so, I should like to attend one. There must be a spice of adventure in such, if to be caught means imprisonment."

Morice pressed his sister's arm warningly, whilst he answered the question.

"If such meetings are unlawful, why ask us if we attend?" he retorted. "Should we be likely to tell you what might result in our arrest? As to attending yourself, that would be impossible, since neither you nor your guardians belong to the Puritan faith."

Diccon's blue eyes twinkled with some of their old mischief. "All the same," he murmured, "I mean to attend if I get the chance! I think such a service would amuse me better than the one on Sundays at the church. Farewell, comrades, I owe you a debt—but I shall pay it in my own way."

As he ran off Althea clung closer to her brother.

"We did not tell him that there were meetings, did we?" she faltered; "And oh, he would be a cruel lad if he told his friends!"

Morice looked very grave.

"And it is the binding of the Covenant, this very Sabbath," he whispered, "and Master Robinson from Norwich will be at the Manor. Ought we to tell our father, lest Diccon spy upon us?"

It seemed hardly necessary that they should do so—and yet the danger was there!

Meantime Diccon had run home, his curly head full of plans for the future.

He meant to claim friendship with those two who had behaved so generously toward him, and, being all eagerness to ask his guardian's consent, burst in upon the little party gathered in the wainscoted parlor at the Hall.

At Scrooby Hall

Sir Hugh Rowley was the picture of a gay Court gallant who, for reasons of economy, was condemned to a country life. Opposite him sat his wife, handsome, stern, masterful, whilst her brother, Colonel Rowley, was standing near by. As Diccon ran in, still in damp and discolored clothes, to tell of his adventure, the small group regarded him with astonishment.

"May I join the children at the Grange, Uncle?" he pleaded. "The boy is my own age, and I like him. He saved my life just now when I fell into the river—and his sister is brave, too. You will let me go to the Grange and bring them here? They are the friends I should wish for!"

"What!" cried Sir Hugh with his careless laugh, "you would learn to preach by reason of your sins, and cease to join in merry games and pranks?"

Diccon laughed too.

"You will soon see," he replied excitedly. "I have told Morice I shall go to one of their fine meetings at the Manor just to see what it is like, and—"

He checked himself abruptly, seeing the quick glance that passed between his aunt and her brother.

To his dismay he realized he had betrayed a secret only half told.

[To be continued next Thursday.]

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

She Flung the Long Loop of Her Sash to Her Brother

Another Snubs and His Master

THE Monitor's Snubs has jumped right out of the pages of the paper and is romping and rollicking at the heels of a 16-year-old Newtonville, Mass., boy, Stanley F. Walden Jr.

Stanley's Dad picked him up in a pup store in Boston. Just a mongrel—part bull dog and part fox terrier. But he's the grandest little fellow you could ever want to meet. The Waldens named him Snubs after the Monitor's dog character because of the resemblance between the two and because he seemed to do so many things that the original Snubs is pictured as doing by the artist, Paul R. Carmack.

Stanley had just bought Snubs a brand new red rubber ball when the photographer and reporter arrived. (You see, he has made it known that he prefers red ones to those of any other color.) It took just about one wag of Snub's very stubby little tail to make friends with him. After that, it was all play. He takes the ball and actually pushes it into your hand to let you know he wants you to throw it. And how he does scamper after it in a flash! In fact, sometimes he catches it before it lands on the other side of the room.

How to Train Your Dog

Before we tell you about the wonderful tricks Snubs performs, both Stanley and his Dad want to say that only kindness and patience were used in training the dog. They believe sincerely that any ordinary dog, whether he be mongrel or pedigree, can act intelligently and do intelligent things if patiently and kindly taught.

No harsh words must ever be used. You must be quiet-spoken and loving. Even when the tricks are learned, you must never raise your voice to the dog. Stanley's words were barely audible when Snubs performed for us. It was the same when he hesitated at times in obeying his master.

Usually after each trick, Snubs receives a small bit of meat, a cracker, or bread crust. But it certainly isn't only for this reward that he does his clever acts. For you observe that he thoroughly enjoys every minute of his trick performances.

He cocks his head, he literally smiles and he can hardly wait for the next trick to begin. And, his mistress tells us, he is ready to do them all over again if somebody should happen in just after the "show."

His Tricks

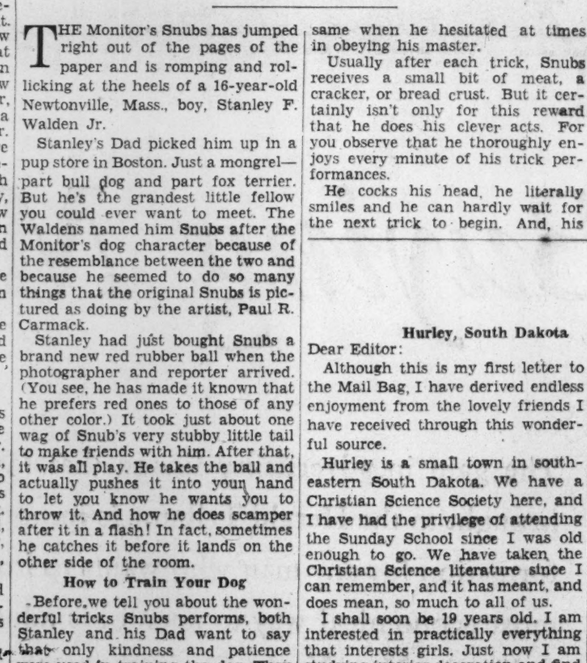
Now here is what Snubs can do. He plays ball, catching and bouncing; walks a "tight rope" or a narrow board; rides a tricycle; sits with a cracker on his toe, or nose, and will not eat it until told, even if his master goes out of the room; sits on piano stool, sounds notes, and sings; and finds a ball, if hidden.

As to this last trick, we must tell you how the reporter thought that he certainly must know just where to look for the ball, for Snubs retrieved it almost immediately from under the divan cushion—despite the fact that he was out of the room when it was hidden. So the visitor put the ball in his pocket. Out came Snubs, sniffing, here and there, and in less than 30 seconds his sniff brought him to the davenport and, with a pounce, he brought the ball from the reporter's pocket!

Mr. and Mrs. Walden and Stanley have had Snubs three years. It should be said that most of the training has been done by Mr. Walden, but Stanley helped a good deal of course. Snubs's big master has always loved dogs, and Mrs. Walden likes to tell the story of how he had all the dogs in the neighborhood following him when he was a boy.

Here is an example of what kindness and patience can do in training a pet to be intelligent. Perhaps your dog can be a Snubs too. But remember, it takes no whippings, no harsh words, no forcing. Love your dog, have patience with him, be kind, and he will do the rest.

C. G. M.



Here This Clever Snubs Is Seen at the Piano, Where He Will Both Play and Sing—in His Own Way, of Course.

The Mail Bag

Hurley, South Dakota

Dear Editor:

Although this is my first letter to the Mail Bag, I have derived endless enjoyment from the lovely friends I have received through this wonderful source.

Hurley is a small town in southeastern South Dakota. We have a Christian Science Society here, and I have had the privilege of attending the Sunday School since I was old enough to go. We have taken the Christian Science literature since I can remember, and it has meant, and does mean, so much to all of us.

I shall soon be 19 years old. I am interested in practically everything that interests girls. Just now I am studying interior decoration and find it extremely fascinating.

I shall be ever so glad to receive letters from anyone, anywhere, and I promise to answer all letters promptly, as I love letter writing.

With best wishes for the Mail Bag.

Marcia S.

Anniston, Alabama

Dear Editor:

I am very thankful for the cordial amity which the Mail Bag makes possible, and would like to hear from boys who are interested in international peace.

The sections of the Monitor that I enjoy most are the Editorial Page, Young Folks' Page, "Quotations for Today," "I Record Only the Sunny Hours," and the Home Forum Page.

Anniston is a small town of 23,000 inhabitants, with beautiful surroundings. At one time it was the largest cast iron and soil pipe manufacturer in the world.

My hobbies are corresponding, stamp collecting, learning about international affairs, and helping to preserve peace, good will, and friendship.

I thank you for the correspondents that I have gained from you, and hope to gain many more from every country. My age is 18.

William K.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Marian E. S. (13), Alma, Calif. Interested in sports. Would like to trade stamps with girls in foreign countries.

Kathryn L. (13), Tipton, Ind. Interested in music, dramatics, art and sports.

Irvine S. (13), Lancs., England.

Olive C. (14), Lanss., England.

Mavis G. (14), Los Angeles, Calif. Interested in dramatics, art, and all sports.

Cleo L. G. (18), Platteville, Wis. Interested in writing short stories, poetry and letters.

Peggie H. (19) and Rheba Lummus (19), Berry College, Mount Berry, Georgia. Interested in drawing, plays and literature. Would like to hear from girls at home and abroad.

Mimi U. (16), Oslo, Norway. Interested in sports and music, and especially in how young people in foreign countries, England and America live.

From Boys

Allister G. B., Seattle, Washington. Would like to correspond with boys in all parts of the world, United States and abroad.

Peter F. (12), West Perth, Western Australia. Would like to write about West Perth. Interested in stamp collecting.

The Stamp Corner

Hints to Beginners and Other Collectors

By Frank L. Wilson

COLLECTORS who have decided to collect only United States stamps, especially those collectors who are beginners, find that when the collection of these stamps reaches 400 or 500 varieties, it becomes more difficult to find the needed stamps to fill vacant spaces in the album, and that at the same time the needed stamps are more costly. Fewer stamps are added each month, and naturally the interest in stamp collecting has a tendency to wane. But if the collector will add a side line of some other country or group of countries, much greater pleasure will be derived from stamp collecting and the interest in the hobby will be maintained.

A collection of British North American stamps makes an interesting study and many of these stamps may be secured through exchange of one's duplicates with collectors in our neighboring countries who in turn are interested in acquiring a collection of United States stamps.

Another group that is popular with American collectors is the Latin American group including both Central and South American countries. The history of these countries, which may or may not be familiar to the collector, may be traced through the various issues of stamps of the countries making up the group. Comparatively few of these stamps are high priced and collectors may obtain plenty of material to build both a general and a specialized collection. Several of these countries have issued historical sets showing portraits of their presidents and heroes, so that one may write up the complete history and illustrate the write up with stampic portraits.

British Colonies Make Fine Group

In Great Britain the most popular group is that of the British Colonies. This group is indeed beautiful and colorful, particularly the more recent commemorative issues, and it is one that young collectors should not neglect, for it covers the globe and takes one into the remote corners of the world, regions which rouse the imagination and interest of romantic youth.

Italy has popularized her colonies during the last few years with issues of beautiful sets of stamps commemorating various events, both past and present. A complete collection of these stmps, in used condition, is not easy to obtain although most of the stamps may be obtained from dealers, in unused or mint condition. Such a collection makes a very showy and colorful exhibit.

General collectors have long favored French Colonial stamps because they present a distinctive pictorial stamp along with bright coloring and the thought of distant and remote lands. Many of these stamps picture wild animals of all sorts, savages and cannibals of the jungles, scenes that are at once wild and alluring, and intimate studies of faraway countries. Here again the collector has no easy time to complete a collection of used stamps but the effort gives the enthusiast a chance to prove his ability in running down these elusive stamps. The lower valued stamps in mint and unused condition are not hard to get and they are not so very expensive, so that a fairly large collection may be made at a comparatively small outlay.

Young people, especially, derive a great deal of pleasure in collecting these stamps, for there is the lure of the wild as well as the knowledge to be obtained about distant countries. In fact, it is quite advisable for the young collector to collect stamps from every country, and in their study become familiar with customs and values which are so readily absorbed through contact with these colorful bits of paper.

Post-War Countries Gaining Popularity

A group that is gaining popularity with young collectors is that of the post-war countries, including stamps from Latvia, Estonia, Czechoslovakia, Lithuania, etc. Most of these stamps are inexpensive and one can obtain almost complete sets, both used and unused, at nominal prices. These stamps belong to the young collector's own age and tell the story of the birth of new nations, with the history of which he should be familiar. Here, too, is a field for specialization that is inexpensive and fairly complete. These stamps may be had in most of the cheap European mixtures and can be collected for minor defects, varieties and shades.

Knowledge gained from the collecting of foreign stamps far exceeds any monetary gain or profit derived by the young collector, for, as, a rule, he gives but scant thought to the condition of the stamp or to its preservation.

But as the knowledge of values increases, through the collecting and handling of stamps, each collector will best be able to judge as to just what particular group he wishes to specialize in.

General Issues

During the past month or two many countries have issued Charity stamps. These stamps are listed in the catalogue as semi-postals and are current for postage. To their postal value is added a surtax, the proceeds from which are turned over to various charitable institutions by the Government, to assist in maintaining their activities.

Outstanding among the 1934-35 charity issues are those of Germany portraying nine types of trades and business occupations; of the Pro-Juventute issue of Switzerland; the Kulta Tahka and Red Cross issues of Finland; the issue of Luxemburg showing the portrait of Jean l'Aveugle, Count of Luxemburg and King of Bohemia; the Health Crusader stamp of New Zealand; the new charity issue of seven values of Belgium and the overprinted Cameons issue of Portugal.

Some very interesting new issues of postage stamps have arrived during the past month and among these we note:

A set of airmail stamps from Italy celebrating the King's birthday and also the flight from Rome to Magadiscio. The stamps show a portrait of King Victor Emmanuel III. Stamps were also issued by Italy for the Colony of Italian Somaliland to commemorate the same events, and this stamp shows a medallion profile of the King.

Australia issued a series of three stamps in honor of Capt. John MacArthur who introduced the Merino breed of sheep into Australia. The stamp portrays a Merino ram and in the background a mural scene of plains and mountains.

French Oceanica surprised us with the first air-mail stamp to be issued for this colony. The stamp is a 5 fr green showing an airplane in flight above an island beach scene.

Yugoslavia has issued a set of 14 values as a memorial to the late King Alexander.

Marshall Pilsudski has been honored by a special commemorative stamp, the 25 gr blue.

Spain has issued a new portrait stamp inscribed "RAMON Y CAJAL —17 x 1924," and in the right-hand corner is shown a microscope.

Upper—The Two Large Stamps Are for the New German Charity Issue; the Left-Corner One Portrays a Scientist; the Right-Corner, a Business Man. In the Center (Left to Right)—A Stamp From Denmark, a New Value of the "Late Fee" Set, and a Schiller Commemorative Issue From Germany. Lower—An Italian Somaliland Airmail Stamp Celebrating the King's Birthday and His Flight From Rome to Magadiscio, and a Reproduction of the First Airmail Stamp Issued for the French Colony Oceanica.

How Man Learned to Count

MANY great conveniences in life today have become so commonplace to us that we scarce take thought of them. Not the least of these is the ability to count, and understand number. It would be a great inconvenience if we could not count. Indeed, civilization would not be what it is today if counting had not developed to the science it is.

Early records show that primitive man conceived of more than three as "many." He could understand one or two or three, but beyond that it was "many" no matter whether the number was four or a hundred. Many of the important languages such as the Hebrew, Egyptian, Greek, Sanskrit, etc., used the singular, dual and plural idea of number. Hence the familiar term of "thrice blest," which really meant greatly or much blest.

To count three some tribes unite the thumb with the second and third fingers. Others hold up the first three fingers or the third, fourth and fifth fingers.

A great advance was made when man learned to check off five on his hand. In fact, the French "cinq," the German "fünf" together with our "five" are all akin to the Sanskrit "pani," which means "hand." In Labrador the same word is used for both "hand" and "five."

The Zulu begins to count with the little finger of his left hand and when he comes to five he calls it "finish hand."

The next big step was when man found he could use both hands to count. Thus the Zulu after counting "finish hand" takes the thumb of his right finger to indicate six. The word for six is "taking the thumb." The next finger stands for seven. It being the pointing finger, the word for seven in Zulu is the same as "pointer." If a Zulu boy were asked how much he was paid for his work, he would reply, "My master pointed with his forefinger." In other words, he paid seven units of value. They also say, "The horses have pointed," this is, there were seven of them.

The familiar Roman numerals represent one finger, two fingers, etc. up to five. The "V"-shaped symbol represents the hand with the four fingers close together and the thumb extended. Six is the hand in this position with one finger added.

The Hebrews use a word for eleven which means, "a thought," because at first they counted ten on their fingers and one in their thoughts for eleven.

In Shrewsbury, England, there was an ancient custom which considered a person of age if he could count up to twelve pence. Also a Siamese law court would not honor the evidence of a witness who could not count up to ten. These are only two instances of the great esteem in which the art and science of counting was held by all peoples. We also honor it greatly, but of course with us it has become so general that we take it as a matter of course.

Z. J.

Scouts Plan A 1000-Mile Train Cruise

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

Hiking is all very well, but if you want to cover 1000 miles and have only the short school holidays in which to do it, you must think of a better way.

The better way has presented itself to the Boy Scouts in a wonderful land cruise, and arrangements have already been made for a train to take them, next Easter, through England to the Highlands of Scotland, where they will be given full opportunity to see and enjoy something of the mountainous scenery and the lochs.

Nights will be taken up in traveling from one place of interest to another, leaving the days free for sightseeing, exploring, and other Scouting activities. There will, however, be plenty of amusement on the train itself, for besides sleeping cars, dining cars and a tuck shop, there will be a recreation coach fitted up as a cinema.

The train will start from Kings Cross, London, and after journeying through England will stop at Fort William, on the wild west coast of Scotland, for two days. Visits will also be paid to Edinburgh, York, and other historical places.

Capt. C. V. Swan, deputy camp chief for Hampshire, who was leader of the British representation troop at the jamboree in Copenhagen in 1924, will, with his staff, be in charge of the train.

Making the Year Beautiful

The story is told of a girl who looked thoughtfully at the new calendar she was hanging on the wall and said, "It's going to be a beautiful year. I know it's going to be a beautiful year."

"But the year ahead is long and untried. Many hard and disturbing things may happen. How can you be so sure that the year will be beautiful?" asked her friend.

"Oh, the year is long, I know," returned the girl," but a day isn't long. I'm going to see to it that each day gets something fine and beautiful into it. Then I shall add my days together and have a beautiful year. Easy, isn't it?"

STAMP WINDOW

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. — 150 varieties $1, 200—$2, 250—$5, 300—$8. Advance payment. Exchange all countries. Piece against piece. Not less than 100, not more than 400 varieties. Write air mail. J. K. DURDA, Prague XVII/569.

A New Year's Message to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor

YOUR PATRONAGE of advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor during the year just ended is greatly appreciated. Each time you have responded to an advertisement and have reported your purchase to the advertiser, you have helped someone to realize more clearly the unique value of the Monitor. With your active interest, it has been possible for the Monitor to retain the good will of more than 22,000 advertisers located throughout the world.

We trust that in 1935 your continued use of the advertisements will result in giving you a full measure of joyful satisfaction.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Hills of Home

WHAT is the special quality of shading or contour or ambient air that makes the hills of home, wherever they may be, seem more beautiful than any others?

Some may, of course, be among those rated as beauty spots of the world, but this is certainly not true in every case. Considering the size of the world's population and its distribution, it is safe to say that the particular home place of each individual is, in the majority of instances, one unknown to fame, and unproclaimed by real estate promoter or tourists' agency. The beauty we see in the hills of home may not be real; it may be only in our eyes. But it exists for us.

Approaching the place of our origin, we begin to perceive some special charms in the landscape when we are about thirty miles from home. I should say *I* do. There is no use in trying to hide under the ambush of an editorial *we*. The hills of home are the hills that each *I*, each individual, personally, singly knows. I have to speak for myself. I cannot give beauty's latitude and longitude for anyone else.

So, I begin to see an aureole radiating from the scene almost as soon as I cross the river for which my State is named. Crossing the line into the State gives me no such renewed perception of beauty. Half the time I miss the Janus post that points backward and forward and proclaims "State Line," and I hardly know for several miles whether I have glided from under the aegis of the sacred cod to that of the wooden nutmeg, or not. In short, I am not sensitive enough to detect immediately my native air.

I breathe it in for a time unmindfully, but when at last I cross the "Long River" and then get beyond the town that perches on its farther bank, I begin to see a difference.

* * *

I DO NOT KNOW that a stranger would perceive this difference, but to me it is profound.

First it is in the hills afar off. Not that they present the same appearance at all times. Sometimes they are veiled in a soft general blue; sometimes they are marked by clear gradations or contrasts of color and tint. Sometimes I have driven into them with a rain coming across them to meet me, and have seen the curtains of water blot out one hill after another as the storm came nearer. At other times, by virtue of an early start, I have reached my own country when white rivers of mist were floating like mirages between folds of the hills. These varying aspects, dissimilar though they are, do not alter the essential sameness or conceal the unchangeable identity of my hills any more than a new dress changes the identity of the woman who wears it.

I know that my hills are very old, low and rounded as old hills are that have suffered nature's long additions and subtractions. I know that their rocky skeleton seldom thrusts itself through the verdure, and that, when it does, it blends with tree and bush so as to be almost invisible. I know that here and there, far off, are white specks and light-hued patches that mean farms—a farm on the breast of a hill far from a traveled road—a farm bravely planted on the horizon—farms that testify to the ambition of land seekers pushing into the new—farms that I have glimpsed and wondered about all these years and meant sometime to see at close range, and never shall.

Do not think that my ever-renewed elation of home-coming is all a matter of seeing hills. These are remote. There are nearer things, more and more affectionately observed as the distance lessens between home and me; things that have an intangible essence of belongingness, though I know nothing about their actual owners. I think it is the shape and nature of certain fields that strikes me most keenly with a sense of approaching home. Have I passed a hundred other fields that run up in that particular fashion, from a snaggle of rocks and Joe Pyeweed at the bottom to a file of maples at the skyline? I may have; I cannot tell. No other field catches at my heart like that and makes an unsung song swell in my throat.

By the time that field comes in view I have begun eagerly to count the welcome sights. There is a fine old house with a spacious pillared portico where I have always wanted to pause, and a short distance farther on, some little houses with little pillared porticoes that always tickle my fancy because they look as if they might have been made, with characteristic thrift, of the remnants of the big house.

* * *

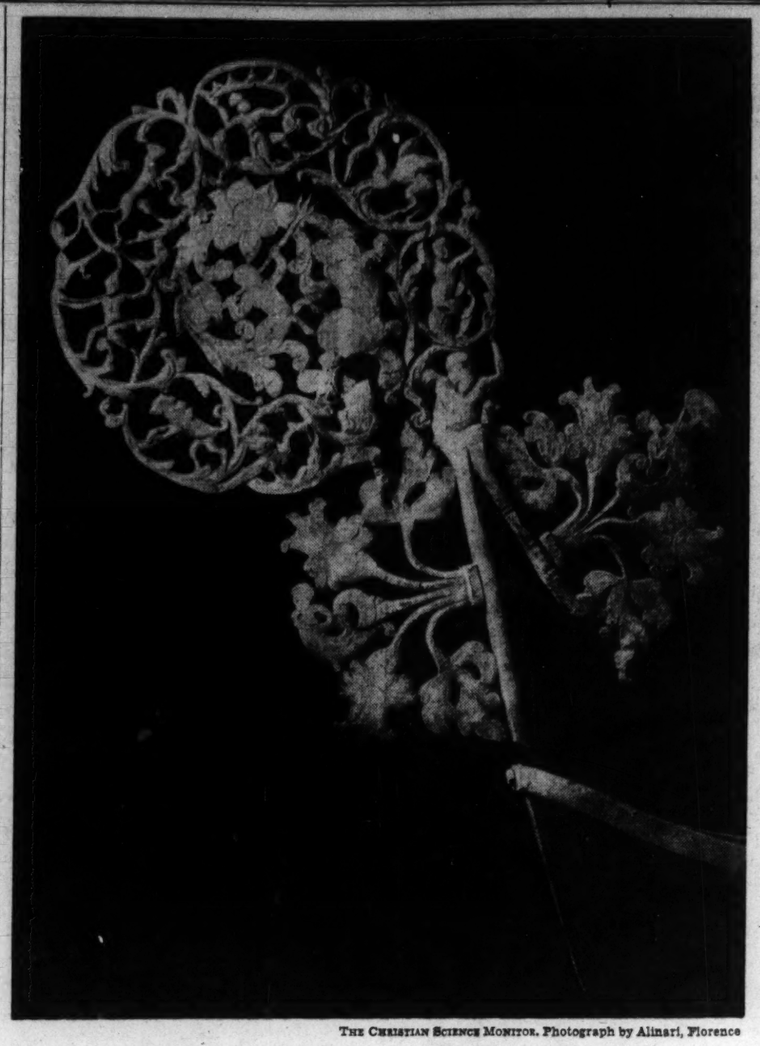
THERE IS A BROOK that from earliest childhood I have followed with my eyes as the road follows it. When we traveled by literal horse power there was plenty of time to become acquainted with each pool and tiny waterfall. Now we pass too rapidly to get all the fine detail of birch and alder margins, of meadow banks fringed with eyebright and thoroughwort, and plashy leaps down wooded pastures. Swollen with spring or shrunken with summer, or racing dark between edgings of thin ice, the brook is as familiar as the road itself. There, too, are the smells of that countryside, sweeter than any other I know; the smell of fern under evening dew, of apples, of new-turned earth.

After all, what have I to show for the extravagant claims I have been making? Some hills and fields, a doorway, a brook, the familiar smell of country roadsides. There must be something else to make the scenes so precious and so apart from all the rest of the world. Well, the look of the stars, the way the wind blows, the quality of the piping of the hyla, the particular evolutions of those exquisite ballerinas, the fireflies, all are different! Most of all, I find a peculiar quality in the air. And, alas that it should be said by one who humbly but earnestly longs for the brotherhood of nations, I must admit that the precious, exhilarating quality in the air comes from the fact that I feel that it is mine. It is something projected by my own affection. Like Kipling's sons of Bombay, we shall always, I think, be "faithful—foolish—fond" of the place where we were reared.

So I begin to watch for the turns of the road, and know beforehand what each turn is going to bring, until at last there is a queer, fat little hill like a pincushion with one rosette fastened to it, then a couple of church spires, and scattered houses on the uplands, and then the town I am wanting unfolds its length along a horseshoe valley and rambles up the hillsides. All of it is freshly realized, yet the realization is built upon the memories of hundreds of other approaches—by carriage, train, and motor car.

The effect upon me reminds me of nothing else so much as the effect of a piece of familiar music, heard and heard again, each time with fresh surprise.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Photograph by Alinari, Florence

A VENETIAN GONDOLA *FERRO* OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

THIS beautiful piece of metal work, which has the delicacy of lace, the grace of a flower and leaves upon a fine stem, is a Venetian gondola *ferro* of the seventeenth century, preserved in the Civic Museum at Venice.

Those who have visited Venice, or seen old pictures or modern photographs of the City of the Lagoons, are familiar with the form of the gondola, which that devoted student of things Venetian, Mr. Horatio Brown, described as "an historical vessel, unique in itself, and a constant source of admiration and surprise, as one sees its great length obeying the impulse of its single rower, who guides it with a skill that takes rank as a fine art." Again, he says, "Through centuries of experience the boat has been fashioned and modified, until at length it has achieved the union of beauty, ease, and usefulness."

The gondola of today, unique and lovely in its uniform black, relieved only by the highly polished steel and brass fittings, is sober as compared with earlier days, and especially with the magnificence of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. This was the period of the Republic's greatest wealth and splendor, when the gorgeousness and richness of the gondolas increased as an expression of the luxury of the civic life.

Sumptuary laws to restrict this costly embellishment of the gondola were passed, forbidding the use of color and of "all carving, gilding, inlaying with ebony, ivory, or other wood:" and enjoining that "all steel and metal work must be perfectly plain; neither carved, chased, nor wrought in any pattern." But such laws were difficult of enforcement, and it is doubtless to some violation of the regulations on the part of a wealthy Venetian noble, eager to surpass his neighbor, impatient of control, or to some foreign ambassador, immune from Venetian law and anxious to display the wealth of his own nation, that art lovers are today indebted for so lovely a piece of work as this old gondola *ferro*, wrought in defiance of the decree that "all steel and metal work must be perfectly plain."

At a Concert

The violin is sweet and shrill.
The mellow flute is sweeter still.
The clarinet is clear and sharp,
And all,
The silver rippling of the harp
Gay as a laughing waterfall,
The steady viol, the humble drum,
All
Seem the call
Of the outdoor world for me to come.
Though I do not move, I seem to pass
Where I may hear the low-voiced grass,
Whose murmur scarcely may be heard;
Though I do not stir, there comes to me
The quiet humming of the bee,
Song of a velvet-throated bird.

Often I walk in wood and field
And do not hear the songs they yield.
Then why
Should I,
Shut in this concert hall away,
Hear the voices that called me yesterday,
Voices till now not understood
Calling to me from field and wood?

And when I walk in the fields again,
Out through the flowers, or where the fruit
Is hanging heavy upon the bough,
Shall I then
As I cannot now
Hear the violin and the flute?

MARJORIE KNAPP.

The Windmill

IT WAS strange, maybe not altogether agreeable, to return twenty years after and see all that remained of the windmill. It had been better to let memory rest, not cancel out that retrospect of humming sails, creaking wood, and crustily grinding stones with the broken, ruined actuality, gaunt and skeleton upon the hill, which no longer moved in the wind. That is all there is of the windmill today; for they take the grain to be milled in the town, and the miller's little house is open to the weather and grown through with nettle, and hemlock, and coarse grass. Of the four great slatted sails, there is only one left, rising grotesquely, like a broken wing, to the sky.

But at one time the windmill was a splendid thing. We could see it from the top-floor windows, standing up clearly on the crest where all the wind blew, a dark, sturdy cone with huge wings sailing. Somehow the windmill seemed to be the pinnacle of the district, standing there on the highest point, a proud temple raised to the fields which poured their golden treasure into it from every side. It was a thing alive and conscious, seldom still, something that moved and had a great crying voice.

The windmill was always a good object for a walk. As you approached, it was awesome and astonishing to notice how vast the sails were, how tall the cone which looks like a toy from the distance of the house. From afar the windmill was made in a measure unreal, silently turning up on the hill. But at close range it became real, and noble, and a little frightening because of its great voice. It filled the whole sky at the end of the tiny lane which led over the downs, and every foot of the way the sound grew louder and more thrilling—the rushing, soughing howl of the wind tearing through the great gray slats.

It stood on the open hill, clear of tree and bush; and, when you were beside it on a day of good wind, then what finer thing could be desired? Enormously and with impressive power, the broad tips of the sails rushed down from the skies in breathless curves, seemed about to bury themselves in the ground, yet swept down, trembling and shaking and humming with the wind as they dipped; seemed to hesitate and then rushed upward again at incredible speed, followed by the next, and the next, and the next.

Possibly, in retrospect, our miller was a trifle too conventional. Just any and every miller who was worthily traditional and jolly, a fat, floury man with an apron of sacking, and lined hands to which the white dust clung, and a very old and shapeless cloth cap. He was glad to act host within his mill, and it was always a good moment when he opened the small wooden door which led to the large hexagonal ground floor with its dry-smelling sacks of flour, and its bins of grain, and its wooden chute from above, down which the smoking cascades poured.

It was like being at the core of the world. It was a place of wooden walls, and wooden stairs, and wooden floors, of vast, rough timbers which alone seemed static in the swaying, creaking, stirring shell of the mill. Floor by floor the steps led skyward, and each floor was as the one below, but smaller, smaller, smaller, with a great hole in the middle of each, up which the grain was hoisted to the gray, wheat-rimmed grindstones at the top. Inside, the mill was a place of strange sounds and movements. The slender wooden walls shook, vibrated, strained, and you could barely hear yourself speak for the roar and rush of the flying sails outside. Here and there were tiny apertures through which could be seen small square sections of country. But better than such peeps were the sails which flung themselves at a bare few inches away, darkening the slits, soughing with wind, one, two, three, four, closing and opening the daylight.

At the very top was the little room that turned, turned quite round, carrying the sails when they faced this wind or that, a tiny, noisy eyrie where the giant wooden shaft spun, weighted with the heavy gray stone, where the grain crunched and broke, and smoked into powder; where the joists creaked and cracked; where the tips of the sails were seen distantly from their axis; where sometimes the noise, and movement, and sense of insecurity were so intense that you felt the mill to be about to rise and fly from the hill; where the dry wheaten smell was stronger and better than it was anywhere else.

Stepping out of the windmill was odd; for then the earth was unstable, and reeling, and cold-smelling, and it seemed that one had never been inside, actually inside, the tall monster with the howling arms; had never walked the crazy, rocking stairs which led to that flimsy crow's-nest which seemed so gloriously inadequate for the grinding, champing stones.

C. G. G.

НОВАЯ ЗАПОВЕДЬ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

УЧЕНИКИ должно быть немного удивились, услышав слова Учителя: "Заповедь новую даю вам." Они конечно считали, что все полностью заключается в Моисеевом Законе. Иисус, однако, знал, что хотя-бы люди и соблюдали все правила и церемонии Еврейской веры, и даже исполняли, в пределах своего понимания все Десять Заповедей все-же чего-то у них недоставало. Иначе они-бы исцеляли больных и проявляли в большей степени могущество Истины над всем многообразием зла. Заповедь, которую он теперь дал своим ученикам, была новой в том смысле, что если-бы ее толкование Моисеевых заповедей было усвоено, то оно восполнило-бы тот пробел, который был так очевиден.

Это была простая заповедь: "да любите друг друга." Вероятно, ученики считали, что они любят друг друга, ибо на проявленные к ним дружественные чувства, они отвечали тем-же. Быть может они также выказывали свое уважение людям, имевшим высокие идеалы и стремления. Но вот, спрашивается, как относились эти-же самые ученики к тем, кто был слеп к красотам жизни, глух к голосу Бога? или-же к пораженным проказою, от которых они были приучены бежать? Что это была за новая любовь, которая могла возложить руку на прокаженного, как это делал Иисус, принося исцеление скорбящим? Ведь духовная чистота Иисуса не могла конечно ничего иметь общего с нечистотой проказы. И не человеческое-же влечение притянуло его к такому страдальцу? От полноты бескорыстной любви у него возникла мысль раскрепостить человека, который стал повидимому жертвой нечистых влияний. Он видел нереальность болезни—ясно видел, что истинный человек, творенье Бога, знает только совершенство. Не допуская мысли, что заблужденье может обратить кого нибудь в об'ект возбуждающий отвращенье, он видел духовными глазами совершенство всего, что создал Бог. Он видел красоту, мощь и чистоту идеи сотворенной Богом. Не трудно было любить то, что истинно.

Любовь обнаруживается в отказе признать реальность внешних некрасивых явлений. Телесность выражает свойства той мысли, которая ее управляет: поэтому не удивительно, что когда в сознании человека начинает зарождаться представленье о совершенстве Бога и человека, то явленье это способно произвести полную перемену в условьях физиологических.

Кто не откликнется на ту любовь, которая чует в нас искреннее желанье поступить правильно, хотя бы мы и не смогли противустоять слишком сильному искушенью поступить нечестно. Как горит сердце наше, когда, несмотря на какой нибудь неразумный поступок или неосторожное слово с нашей стороны, друг дает нам понять, что он знает, что в глубине сердца у нас не было дурного намеренья. Как ценим мы доверье друга, когда мы совершили какой нибудь необдуманный поступок, который вероятно обидел-бы другого, не столь милосердного человека. Между человекой, который на нас сердится за наши ошибки и тем, кто видит за ними только наше истинное "я," разница та, что для первого наши ошибки реальны, в то время, как второй выражает любовь в ее истинном смысле. Эта бескорыстная любовь отражает характер нашего Отца—Матери, Бога.

Равнодушное отношенье к кому-нибудь не выполняет закон Любви. Допустим, мы на кого нибудь обижены, и приняв мученический вид набегаем об этом говорить, и набегаем лицо нас обидевшее. Быть может, мы пытаемся не думать о нем, довольствуясь тем, что чувство обиды сменилось равнодушием. Но такое пассивное отношение не достаточно. Мы должны учиться любить, знать, что никогда не было реальной причины для ненавиденья, что в действительности ничего даже не случилось такого, что надо было-бы простить. Мы должны отрицать заблужденье, выразителем которого повидимому является человек и должны знать правду, что Божьи идеи выражают только достойные любви качества Бога.

Когда мы знаем о ком нибудь, что его истинное бытие духовно и совершенно, то мы этого человека любим. В своей книге "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 587), Мэри Бэкер Эдди дает замечательное определение Бога; Она называет Любовь синонимом Бога и в это определение включает еще следующие слова: "всезнающий," "разуменье." Это значит, что разуменье и любовь не разлучны. Неуменье любить обнаруживает недостаток разуменья.

Кто может знать, что именно произошло в жизни человека, вследствие чего у него появились несимпатичные черты характера? Кто знает каким он подвергся необычайным искушеньям, или какие тяготели над ним так называемые законы наследственности? Даже с человеческой точки зренья, мы-бы пришли быть может к совершенно иным заключеньям, знай мы все превходящие обстоятельства. Не зная их, мы не можем себе позволить судить, или-же лелеять мысли о своем собственном превосходстве, потому, мол, что мы не такие, как он. Между тем его победы быть может больше наших.

Познавая истинного человека, мы любим его. Поэтому мы должны стремиться к познанию человека. А чтобы познать человека, мы должны познать Бога, его Создателя, который претворяет в Своей вселенной только то, что с Ним сходно. Следовательно познанье Бога необходимо для исполненья новой заповеди: "да любите друг друга."

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

A New Commandment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT MUST have surprised the disciples somewhat to hear the words of their Master, "A new commandment I give unto you," for no doubt they had considered the Mosaic law to be complete. Christ Jesus knew, however, that even though men might be observing the rites and ceremonies of the Hebrew faith and keeping the Ten Commandments to the best of their understanding, there was something lacking; otherwise they would be healing the sick and manifesting to a greater degree the power of Truth over all forms of evil. This commandment which he gave his disciples was new in the sense that it offered an interpretation of the Mosaic Commandments, which, if rightly understood, would supply the lack that was so apparent.

It was a simple commandment: "That ye love one another." The disciples may have thought that they already loved one another if they reciprocated friendly feelings expressed toward them, or professed appreciation of individuals having worthy ideals and ambitions. But what of their attitude toward those blind to the beauties of life, deaf to the voice of good, or toward unclean lepers, whom they had been taught to shun? What was this new kind of love that could lay the hand on a leper as Jesus did, bringing healing to the afflicted? Surely the purity of Jesus found nothing in common with the uncleanness of leprosy. No human attraction drew him to such a sufferer. In unselfed love his thought went out to liberate one who appeared to be the victim of impure influences. He saw the unreality of the disease—saw clearly that the real man is the handiwork of God, who knows only perfection. Refusing to concede to error the power to make anyone an object of loathing, he saw with spiritual vision the perfection manifested by all God's creation. He saw the beauty, the strength, the purity of a God-created idea. It was not hard to love that which is real.

The manifestation of love is seen in the refusal to accept as real discordant outward appearances. Since the physical expresses the nature of the thought that governs it, it is not surprising that an understanding of the perfection of God and man, appearing in human consciousness, should produce a complete change in physical conditions.

Everyone surely responds to love that discerns our honest desire to do right even though the temptation to be dishonest may have seemed too great to resist. How the heart glows when, in spite of some unwise act or careless word on our part, a friend shows us that he knows we had at heart no base motive! How we appreciate a friend's confidence when we have committed a thoughtless act that would have offended a less loving person! The difference between one who is offended by our mistakes and one who looks beyond them to our real self is that the former sees our mistake as real, and the other is expressing love in its true sense. This unselfed love reflects the nature of our Father-Mother, God.

Being indifferent toward another does not fulfill the law of love. We may feel that we have a grievance toward another but in martyr-like attitude avoid discussing it and avoid the person. We may try to leave him out of our thought, content that active resentment has given place to indifference. This passive attitude is not sufficient. We must learn to love—to see that there has never been any real cause for hatred, or anything real to be forgiven. We must deny the error that seems to be expressing itself through an individual, and know the truth that God's ideas express only the lovable qualities of God.

To know that in his real being an individual is spiritual and perfect is to love him. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 587) Mary Baker Eddy gives a remarkable definition of God. She names Love as a synonym for God, and also includes these words: "the all-knowing," "intelligence." Thus understood, intelligence and love are inseparable. Failure to love indicates lack of intelligence.

We never know what an individual may have experienced to cause him to manifest the human traits we do not admire. We do not know what unusual temptations may have assailed him, what so-called laws of heredity may have been laid upon him. Even from a human standpoint we might come to different conclusions if we knew all the conditions. Not knowing them, we certainly cannot afford to judge or cherish any thought of self-righteousness because we are different. His victories may have been greater than our own.

Knowing the real man, we love him. Therefore our effort should be to know man; and the way to know man is to know God, his Maker, who expresses in His creation only that which is like Himself. Knowing God, then, is essential to the keeping of this new commandment. "That ye love one another."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Winter Twilight

A LATE bird voices brave, defiant song,
then all is still. A cool wind moves about
the evergreen and softly flies away,
as winter views the rugged majesty
of mountains stretching far into the sun.
A high exalted silence folds the day
into its arms before the stars come out.

PETER A. LEA

A Very Expensive Sparrow

I WAS told that every collector in Japan, every man who built a house with any pretensions to beauty, would feel that he must have a Seho. Once a "nouveau riche" who had built a very fine villa, of course on quite conventional lines, was so much influenced by his friends saying that he must have a Seho, that he went to the secretary and ordered one. He deposited two thousand yen, which is about three hundred pounds, and waited four years. At last a small picture arrived of a sparrow flying out of a cloud. The poor rich man was rather disappointed; the picture was so small, and it did not seem impressive. However, he hung it up, and he used to take all his friends or guests to see it, and say, "It is only a little sparrow, but it is a very expensive sparrow—it is by Seho." Later another and a richer man wanted also to have a Seho, and contrived to get an interview about it with the painter himself. They got on all right and the matter seemed settled, but the rich man was nervous about the price he might have to pay, so he plucked up his courage and spoke his mind. "You know," he said, "I don't want a sparrow; you did one for a friend of mine and it was very expensive."

"Oh," said Seho, "and what is your friend's name?"

When he heard it, he said, "Oh, yes—but that was a very cheap sparrow, it only cost ten sen" (about twopence). The rich man protested and said his friend had paid many thousand sen; surely Seho must be thinking of another picture.

"No—I remember it very well," answered Seho, "but do you not know that there is only one sparrow in ten thousand that has a black mark on his breast and on his tail? He is the leader, and I had to examine ten thousand sparrows before I got him—it was really very cheap." This valuation, meeting the buyer on his own commercial ground without the faintest allusion to "art," and one may be sure without the faintest flicker of a smile, was delightful.—DAME EDITH LYTTLETON, in "Travelling Days." (London: Bles.)

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Listed Stock Quotations

• Irregular Movement and Small Price Changes in Market •

Commodity and Money Markets

Slightly Uneven Price Movement In Stock Market

Changes Largely Fractional With Mixture of Both Gains and Losses

By Forrest Price

Stocks were in a treadmill today. That is to say the market leaders generally moved within a fractional range.

A few of the specialties went in for broad swings—most of them upward.

And it was a more active session than yesterday. Total sales reached 1,100,000 shares.

The motor stocks were comparatively active. There was a good deal of business in General Motors but price changes were small.

The Studebaker shares were heavily traded. The preferred got up nearly 6 points. The common was about a point higher. Hup was active, gaining a good fraction which was pretty good for such a low-priced stock.

Kelly Springfield preferred and Goodyear were each up a point or so. U. S. Rubber first preferred ascended nearly 2 points.

U. S. Smelting rose nearly 4 points.

Substantial advances were recorded by California Packing, Continental Can, Corn Products, du Pont, Household Finance preferred, National Department Stores preferred, National Supply, Owens Illinois, International Printing Ink, International Silver, Ludlum Steel, McIntyre Porcupine, American Typefounders and Cerro de Pasco.

Among the losers were Foster Wheeler preferred with a drop of 5 points, and Allied Chemical off about a point.

Low priced railroad bonds again were in demand at fractionally higher prices. Utility issues were steady. U. S. Governments were a shade higher. Foreigners were mixed

There were late gains in Chicago grain prices. The cotton market was easy and inactive.

Evidently the market entertains less fear as to the pronouncements of President Roosevelt than has been the case in the past. Traders are much interested in what he will have to say in his annual message tomorrow and again in his budget message next Monday. But they are not worrying about it.

Fact is a better understanding now prevails between the President and business interests. While his attitude on certain questions is not to their liking, it is believed that they know the worst and that anything he has to say in his messages will not vary much from what he already has said.

Congress is another matter. There is no telling what drastic measures may be presented that would be disturbing to business. But even so, the market has been behaving remarkably well in view of the uncertainties.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—Financial markets stepped gingerly today as Congress opened, and the majority of traders admitted their inability to forecast near-by legislative developments.

Sentiment for stocks was still optimistic but quite selective and the list, as a whole, backed and filled in an extremely narrow range.

Shares of Allied Chemical found a following for a gain of about 2 points, U. S. Smelting was up as much, and Goodyear, Johns-Manville, Continental Can and McIntyre Porcupine advanced a point or so each.

Can Stocks Wanted

Continental Can reached a new top for the year. Fractional improvement was shown by American Can, American Telephone, Wilson & Co. A. Radio preferred B, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting and International Cement.

Such rails as N. Y. Central, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific drifted lower, along with Public Service of New Jersey. Consolidated Gas and North American.

There was virtually no change in U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, J. C. Penney, National Distillers and numerous others.

The introduction at the new congressional session of the soldiers' bonus bill by Representative Patman, calling for immediate payment to veterans of the face value of their adjusted service certificates created no particular market stir.

Bonds in Narrow Range

Bonds moved in a narrow trading range today, with transactions in small volume as most traders awaited developments from Washington incident to the budget speech and the convening of Congress.

Rail liens, particularly the lesser rated issues, showed fractional firmness. Among bonds making gains up to a half point were Baltimore & Ohio 4½s at 56⅜, Erie 5s at 72½, Great Northern 4½s at 76⅞, New York Central 5s at 66½ and St Paul 5s.

Utilities generally exhibited steadiness with a few high-grade items a little better, including Detroit Edison 4½s and Kansas Gas 4½s. Most bonds in this division were about even.

Few important changes were seen among the industrials, although Shell Union Oils 5s at 102½ and Texas Corporation 5s at 102¼ rose a shade.

United States Government obligations gained up to 3-32s of a point, and federally guaranteed issues were also improved. Foreign loans were irregular, but Italy 7s gained nearly a point at 93¼.

Consolidated Light & Power Co.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—Due to substantial gains in the volume of business in its territory, and despite reductions made in rates in 1933 which lowered customers' bills approximately $385,000 during the first 11 months of 1934, the Consolidated Gas Electric Light & Power Company of Baltimore reports gains in both gross and net revenues for the period ended Nov. 30, 1934, as compared with the corresponding period of 1933.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Jan. 3	Jan. 2
11⅛	6	..	Adams Express	1100	7⅛	7	7⅛	7	
85	70¼	5	Adams Exp pf	100	86	86	86	84¾	
34⅛	16	2	Adams Millis	800	33½	33¼	33½	33	
11⅜	6¾	..	Addressograph	400	8¾	8¼	8⅝	8¼	
7⅞	3½	..	Advance Rumely	500	6¼	6	6	6	
9⅝	4⅞	.60	Affiliated Prod	200	7¼	7	7¼	7	
113	91¾	3f	Air Reduction	600	114½	114	114	112⅞	
3⅜	1⅝	..	Airway Elec App	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
23⅞	16⅝	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	900	19½	19	19¼	18⅞	
5¼	1½	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	800	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
16⅛	4½	..	Alle pf ww xxx (h)	400	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞	
160¾	115⅜	.6	Allied Chem	1600	141	140	140	139⅛	
23⅜	10⅝	..	Allis Chalmers	3800	17⅛	16½	17	17⅛	
20¼	11½	.25b	Alpha Port Cem	400	18⅛	18⅛	18¼	18½	
7¾	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	600	3½	3¼	3¼	3½	
55⅝	39	2	Amerada	1900	52	51¾	51¾	52¾	
48	25¼	2	Am Ag Ch Del	5400	50½	49½	50½	49¾	
25¼	11½	..	Am Bank Note	900	15	15	15	15	
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	20	46	46	46		
13½	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	400	8½	7⅞	8⅛		
72⅞	46⅛	..	Am Crys Sug pf	10	58½	58½	58½	57⅝	
38	19½	.80	Am Brake S&F	500	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	29½	
114¾	90¼	4f	Am Can	4700	117⅞	115½	116⅝	117¼	
152½	126½	7	Am Can pf	100	152	152	152		
33⅞	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	1400	18⅞	18½	18½	18½	
56½	32	..	Am Car & F pf	900	40½	40¼	40¼	40¼	
12¼	4½	..	Am Chain	300	9½	9¼	9½		
62½	21⅛	..	Am Com Alcohol	900	33¼	31⅜	32⅝	31⅞	
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	12600	3	2⅜	3	2⅞	
13¾	4⅛	..	Am & For Pow	1600	5⅛	4¾	4¾	4½	
30	11¾	..	Am & For Pow pf	1800	20⅞	19¼	20⅛	19½	
25	11	..	Am & For Pow 6	1100	17	16⅞	17	16	
17½	6⅛	..	Am & For Pw 3pf	1600	8¼	7⅞	8	7⅞	
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	4200	23¾	23	23⅛	23⅛	
67	36	4	Am Safety Razor	100	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞		
..	..	..	Am Seating	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	
..	..	..	Am Ship & Com	500	3¼	3¼	3¼		
30	19⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	80	23¾	22¾	22¾	22	
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	4800	39⅞	38½	39⅝	38¾	
125	100	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	123½	123½	123½		
109	71¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	109½	109⅜	109⅜	109½	
26¼	16⅛	..	Am Steel Fdries	1500	17	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	
44¾	37	2f	Am Stores	400	42	41⅜	41⅝	42	
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	65½	65½	65½	65½	
129⅛	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	126½	126½	126½		
125¼	100⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	4800	106¼	105⅜	106⅛	105⅝	
13	3	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	300	5¼	4½	5¼	4⅞	
28¾	7¾	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	400	18¼	14½	15½	14⅝	
27⅝	12¾	1	Am Wat W & E	900	14¼	14¼	14⅜	14¼	
17⅜	7	..	Am Woolen	900	9¼	9	9⅛	9¼	
83¾	36	..	Am Woolen pf	500	45⅞	44½	45		
4¼	1	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	400	1¾	1¼	1⅜	1¼	
17½	7⅞	..	Am Wtr Wks pf	600	14¼	13	13⅞		
9	3¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	600	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
17¾	10	..	Anaconda Cop	7200	12	11⅜	12	11¾	
17⅞	9¼	..	Anaconda Wire	200	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	16½	
10⅞	4¾	..	Andes Copper	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛		
38	19½	.80	A P W Paper	100	23½	22⅞	23⅛		
39⅛	26¼	1f	Archer Daniels	400	38½	38⅜	38½	38½	
103⅞	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	400	101¼	100⅞	101¼	100⅞	
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill	15800	6½	6	6	6	
71¼	46¼	6	Armour Ill pr pf	2900	69½	68⅜	68⅞	69	
63⅞	..	..	Arnold Constable	400	8⅜	6½	6⅝	6	
18¼	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	12⅜	12¼	12¼	6	
30	46	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	200	90	89½	90	90	
64⅞	36	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	200	64	63⅛	63⅞		
73⅜	45¼	2b	Atchison T&SF	1200	54	53⅜	53⅝	53⅜	
90	70¼	5	Atchison pf	400	86	85⅞	86	84½	
54¼	24½	..	Atl Coast Line	1200	36½	36½	36½	36½	
24	7⅞	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	9¼	9¼	9¼		
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	1600	25½	25⅛	25¼	28½	
16⅞	5½	..	Atlas Tack	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞		
17⅜	10⅛	..	Auburn Auto	500	26	25½	26	26	
16⅜	7	..	Austin Nichols	100	14	14	14	14	
10¾	3¼	..	Aviation Corp Del	1800	5⅝	5⅜	5½	5½	

—B—

16	4½	..	Baldwin Loco	1600	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5¾	
64¾	16¼	..	Baldwin Loco pf	400	23¼	22⅞	23½	23	
34¾	13⅛	..	Balt & Ohio	2900	14	14	14	13⅞	
37⅜	15¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	500	16¾	16½	16¾	16¼	
102⅞	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	100	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	102	
6½	2¼	..	Barker Bros	400	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5	
38½	16¼	..	Barker Bros pf	20	36	36	36	36	
10	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	3500	6⅝	6¾	6⅞	6¾	
19¾	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	17½	
76⅜	58	3f	Beech-Nut Pack	100	73	73	73	..	
18¼	8⅞	.50b	Belding Hem	800	12¾	12¾	12¾	..	
38½	16¼	..	Bendix Aviation	1800	17⅞	17⅞	18	17⅞	
191⅛	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	2100	17¼	17	17⅛	17	
40	26	1½	Best & Co	1400	36⅞	36½	36⅞	36½	
49½	24¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	5300	32⅝	32	32½	32¼	
62	54⅞	..	Beth Steel pf	300	72¾	72½	72¾	70⅜	
40	19¼	1b	Bigelow Sanford	100	24½	23	23	24½	
26	17	.40	Bloomingdale	10	21½	21½	21½	..	
109	88	7	Bloomingdale pf	40	108	108	108	106½	
56¼	28	..	Blumenthal pf	20	36⅜	36	36½	35	
11¼	3⅝	..	Boeing Airplane	2100	10	9½	9⅝	9⅞	
48¾	44½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	600	59¾	59½	59¾	59⅜	
94	76	4f	Bon Ami A	80	95	94½	95	94½	
28¼	19⅞	1.60	Borden	2600	24½	23⅜	23⅝	23⅞	
31	16⅛	1f	Borg Warner	4200	31	30⅜	30¾	31	
19½	5¼	..	Boston & Maine	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..	
28¾	12	1f	Briggs & Strat	100	24½	24½	24½	24½	
44⅞	28¼	1½b	Brooklyn Man T	800	40	39½	39½	40⅛	
58¼	31⅛	6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	31⅞	31¾	31⅞		
80½	55	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	50⅜	49⅝	49⅝	50¼	
61	45	3	Brown Shoe	200	57	57	57	..	
10⅞	4	..	Brunswick Balke	200	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	
9⅜	3½	..	Bucyrus Erie	3200	6¼	5⅜	6	5¼	
14½	6	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	4300	13	11½	12¾	11½	
75	50	2	Bucyrus E pf	380	70	64	70	64	
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	1500	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	
44	16	..	Budd Mfg pf	110	31	30	30	31¼	
5⅜	2	..	Budd Wheel	600	3½	3½	3½	3½	
15½	5⅞	..	Bullard	900	14¾	14¼	14¼	15	
6½	2⅞	..	Bulova Watch	100	4½	4½	4½	..	
19⅜	10½	.40f	Burroughs Add	1800	15⅜	12⅝	15¼	15⅜	
3⅞	¾	..	Bush Term (h)	600	1⅝	1⅝	2⅛	2⅜	
21	5⅛	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	30	18½	18½	18½	..	
3¼	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	900	2	1⅞	2	1⅞	
4⅜	1⅜	..	Butterick	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..	
32¾	13¾	..	Byers	1100	19¾	19½	19⅝	19½	
67¾	40	..	Byers pf	40	54	52	54	51	

—C—

44⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	1900	40⅜	39	39¾	38⅞	
1¾	½	..	Callahan Z & L	1400	1⅛	1	1⅛	⅞	
6⅜	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	2200	3⅞	3½	3⅞	3¼	
15⅞	6	..	Campbell Wy&C	600	11⅝	11½	11½	11⅜	
29½	19½	1	Canada Dry	500	16	15½	15⅞	..	
18¼	10⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	5100	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	11⅝	
10¼	5⅜	..	Capital Admin	200	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6	
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	16800	61	59½	59⅝	60	
38¾	23	1f	Caterpillar Trac	3900	38⅞	38⅛	38½	37⅞	
44⅞	17½	..	Celanese Corp	6900	34¾	34¼	34½	34¼	
5⅞	1⅛	..	Celotex Co (h)	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	..	
4	1	..	Celotex vtc (h)	200	2½	2½	2½	2¾	
22¾	8½	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	18000	19¾	19¼	19¼	19⅜	
32⅜	18¾	1½	Central Aguirre	200	24	23¾	23⅞	..	
12⅜	5½	..	Century Ribbon	400	10⅞	10½	10⅞	10½	
110	82	7	Century Rib pf	30	106	105	106	106	
44½	30¼	2	Cerro de Pasco	9200	46⅞	44¼	46⅞	45	
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	600	6	5⅞	6	5⅞	
35	17½	..	Certain-Teed pf	20	28⅞	28	28	28	
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	400	44	44	44	44	
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3600	44¾	44⅜	44¾	44¼	
6	1⅝	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	100	2	2	2	..	
3¼	1½	..	Chi & Gt West	200	2	2	2	1¾	
11⅞	2	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	4	4	4	..	
8½	2	..	Chi Mil & St P	900	3	2⅞	3	2⅞	
13¼	3½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2800	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4¼	
15	3½	..	Chi & N'western	1600	5⅛	4⅞	5	4⅞	
97⅜	23⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	1600	8⅜	6¼	6½	6¼	
28¾	14¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	600	23⅞	23¼	23⅜	23½	
6¼	1⅜	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	100	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	1⅞	
9⅜	2⅜	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	100	3	3	3	..	
16	9½	..	Chi Yellow Cab	300	11½	11	11⅜	10½	
30⅜	19¼	2	Chickasha Cot O	400	29¼	29	29¼	29⅛	
11⅜	3¾	..	Childs Company	600	6¾	6½	6½	6⅞	
60⅜	29¼	1f	Chrysler	19800	42½	41⅜	42¼	41⅞	
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	2000	20½	20⅛	20½	20⅜	
92½	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	90	90	90	91	
2	½	..	City Stores (h)	1200	1⅛	1	1	1	
21¾	8¾	.80	Clark Equipment	100	14½	14½	14½	..	
18⅛	9⅜	.50f	Colgate-Palm-P	2300	18	17⅞	18	18	
102½	68½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	101	101	101	..	
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	1600	14⅝	14½	14½	14⅜	
8¾	3⅜	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	500	4½	4½	4½	4⅜	
32	10½	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	10	22	22	22	23⅞	
19¼	6⅝	..	Columbia Gas	4400	7⅞	7¼	7½	7⅜	
78¾	52	6	Columbia G pf A	500	58	57	57	57¾	
41⅜	21½	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	1200	40	38¾	39½	38½	
38⅛	16⅝	..	Columbian Carb	200	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74	
40¼	18⅜	2	Comm Credit	4200	40⅛	40	40⅜	39⅞	
110	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	20	110	109⅞	110	110	
30½	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	130	29½	29⅛	29½	29½	
30	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	120	29½	29½	29½		
61	36¾	2f	Comm Inv Tr	1400	58½	57½	58½	57	
114	91	6k	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	114½	114½	114½	114¼	
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	3200	23	21½	22¾	21⅝	
3¾	1	..	Comwlth & So	3800	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼	
83⅜	21½	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	600	31	30½	30¾		
13⅜	6	..	Conde Nast Pub	100	7¾	7¾	7¾		
35⅝	22	1.60f	Congoleum Nairn	1400	34¾	34¾	34¾	34⅞	
61	32	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	10	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	
6¼	1⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	900	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞	
20⅜	10⅜	2g	Consol Film I pf	1300	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	20¼	
47⅜	18½	1	Consol Gas	12900	20¼	20	20⅛	20¼	
95	71	5	Consol Gas pf	800	70¾	70⅝	70⅞	79½	
4⅜	1½	..	Consol Laundries	400	1⅞	1⅜	1¾	..	
14¼	7¼	.42b	Consol Oil	5800	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8¾	
6⅝	2⅛	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..	
2⅜	½	..	Consol Textile	5900	1	¾	1	¾	
13⅜	6⅛	..	Container A	2900	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	12	
5⅝	2⅜	..	Container B	1900	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½	
14⅜	5¼	..	ContB aking A	600	6⅜	6½	6½	6½	
2⅜	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	400	1	1	1	..	
64½	56¾	2.40	Cont Can	3600	66	64	65½	64	
11⅞	6	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
36¼	23¾	1.20f	Cont Insurance	600	33½	33	33⅜	33½	
2⅜	¾	..	Cont Motors	2400	..	..	¾	⅞	
22¾	15⅜	.50b	Cont Oil	4200	19¼	18¾	19	19	
51	40	3	Corn Exchange	40	45¼	45	45¼	44¾	
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	1900	65½	63⅝	65	64	
9⅞	3⅜	..	Coty	4600	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6¾	
36⅛	28	2f	Cream of Wheat	400	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36¼	
36¼	18¾	1g	Crown Cork & S	1200	26⅜	25⅞	26⅜	26	
44¼	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	300	44	44	44		
6⅜	3⅜	..	Crown Zellerbach	400	5½	5	5	5½	
38⅜	17	..	Crucible Steel	500	25	24½	24¾	24¼	
3½	⅞	..	Cuba Co	400	1¼	1⅛	1¼	..	
9⅛	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	3900	6	5⅝	6	5⅜	
65	20½	..	Cuban Am S pf	820	44¾	40½	44¾		
52⅜	37	2½e	Cudahy Packing	100	47	47	47	47½	
29¾	23½	..	Curtis Publishg	100	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅝	
95¾	43½	6g	Curtis Pub pf	400	94¼	94	94¼	93½	
5¼	2⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright	4500	3	2⅞	3	3	
12¾	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	2200	10	9¾	9¾	10	
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	1400	19¼	18⅜	18⅝	18⅞	

—D—

34⅛	10½	..	Deere & Co	8200	30⅜	29½	29½	30¼	
19¼	10¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	1900	19½	19⅜	19¾	19⅝	
7½	3⅝	..	Del & Hudson	1400	42	41½	41⅞	41⅜	
33⅜	14	..	Del Lack & W	2200	18½	17¾	17⅞	18	
55⅛	29	1¼f	Devoe & Ray A	500	50¼	49¾	49¾	50¼	
28½	21	1	Diamond Match	900	27½	26⅝	26⅝	26¾	
24½	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	100	34½	34½	34½	..	
44¼	32	2f	Dome Mines	1600	39¾	38⅝	38⅝	38½	
23	11	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜	
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	5100	24¾	23⅞	23⅞	24⅜	

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Jan. 3	Jan. 2
20	8¼	1½b	Dresser A	100	15	15	15	15	
103⅞	90	2.60f	du Pont de Nem	8500	99¾	97	99¾	97	
107	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	105¾	105¾	105¾	105	

—E—

12¾	4⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	400	7¾	7⅛	7¾	..	
116⅛	79	4f	Eastman Kodak	1800	116⅛	113½	116⅛	113½	
22½	12⅜	1	Eaton Mfg	900	18¾	18¼	18⅝	18⅞	
21⅜	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	6500	29	28¾	28⅝	28⅞	
110	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	150	108½	107½	107½	108¾	
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	300	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9½	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	500	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
9⅜	2¼	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1600	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
19¾	8	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	300	7	7	7	6⅞	
21	6⅜	..	Elec Pow & L pf	900	8¼	8	8¼	8	
52	34	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	900	49	48¾	49	49¼	
23½	10¼	..	ngEineers P S 5pf	400	15¼	15	15	14⅜	
24⅞	9⅜	..	Eric RR	300	13⅜	13¼	13½	13½	
14⅜	7	.80	Eureka Vacuum	600	11⅞	11½	11⅞	11¼	
27¼	9	.50	Evans Products	500	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	..	

—F—

12½	3¾	..	Fairbanks pf	10	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
18¾	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	3600	20¼	19¾	20	20	
5⅜	2	..	Fed Screw W	100	4	4	4	3¾	
4	1	..	Fed2Water Serv	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1	
35½	23¾	1.20f	Fidelity Phe F In	200	34	34	34	34	
106	87	8½	Filene's pf	30	108	108	108	..	
25⅛	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	1500	17⅞	17½	17⅞	17¼	
69¼	53	2½	First Nat Stores	1200	52⅝	52½	52½	52	
21⅞	16½	.25	Follansbee B (h)	800	5¼	5	5	5	
22	8½	..	Foster-Wheeler	6000	17½	16¾	17	17¼	
80	55	..	Foster-Wheel pf	160	76½	7	73	77	
17¼	6¼	..	Foundation	1600	9½	9	9½	..	
27½	17½	.85b	Fourth Nat Inv	300	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	
1800	..	..	Fox Film A	1800	13¼	13¼	13¼	13⅜	
63	20	..	Franklin Sim pf	10	38¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	
50⅜	21½	2	Preeport Texas	1800	25⅜	25¼	25¼	25¼

Commerce and Finance

U. S. Output of 2,850,000 Autos 45 P. C. Above 1933 Total

Business and Industry

U.S. Auto Output Totals 2,850,000 Vehicles in 1934

Sales About 45 P.C. Above 1933 and Approximately Double 1932 Output

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—The output of American automobile factories last year is estimated at more than 2,850,000 vehicles, according to a statement made today by Alfred Reeves, vice-president of the Automobile Manufactuers Association. Sales for the year were about 45 per cent more than they had been in 1933 and were approximately double the number of vehicles sold in 1932, he says.

The renewal of large scale construction operations with the accompanying demand for truck equipment was responsible for the increase of about 70 per cent in truck production over the preceding year. Mr. Reeves estimates that of the total motor vehicle output in 1934, the commercial vehicle division was able to account for nearly 600,000 units.

"A strong factor in the industry's recovery progress has been the increased buying of automobiles by countries outside of the United States," he says. "Improved international trade conditions resulting from more equitable exchange rates, the new foreign trade and tariff policies inaugurated by our Government and several other developments have already had their influence on the overseas operations of American automobile companies. Overseas consumption of American vehicles last year was roughly 2½ times as heavy as it was in 1932.

"With a certain prospect that additional reciprocal trade agreements between the United States and several other countries will be made effective in the near future, the industry's export outlook is especially encouraging."

Petroleum Industry Shows Substantial Gains, Says Byles

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—Substantial progress was made during 1934 in improving the statistical position of the petroleum industry, says Axtell J. Byles, president of the American Petroleum Institute. This improvement was due to a number of factors:

Substantial increase in consumption.

Failure to discover new oil pools of great magnitude in spite of the incentive of higher crude prices.

High degree of co-operation among the great majority of producers of crude oil and gasoline.

Efforts of the oil-producing states having proration laws to enforce them.

Recent application by the Federal Government of Section 9-C of the NIRA prohibiting interstate commerce in crude oil produced in violation of state laws.

Refiners, to the extent of their purchases of crude oil at posted prices, have suffered from disproportionately low prices for manufactured products. The marketing situation has been more chaotic than previous to the adoption of the petroleum code. The industry, as a whole, has made splendid contributions toward the President's recovery plan through a high average of wages and employment.

More Advertising Planned by Banks

The financial advertising outlook for 1935 is encouraging, according to first returns of a survey now being made among members of the Financial Advertisers Association by A. R. Gruenwald, advertising manager of the Marshall & Ilsley Bank of Milwaukee and chairman of the general research committee for the association, which is composed of the leading commercial banks and other financial institutions of this country and Canada.

Twenty-four per cent of the reporting members of the association will increase their advertising appropriation for 1935. Sixty-four per cent report plans to at least maintain the same advertising space as in 1934, while only four per cent report that advertising expenditures for the next year will be decreased.

A feature of the research report is the indication that one third of the member banks plan to advertise for loans.

Hudson Motor Co. Steps Up Production Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 3—The Hudson Motor Car Company here is beginning the new year with 8800 workers, a gain of 60 per cent over last year when it started out with 5500 men employed.

The company reports that its production schedule for both Hudson and Terraplane cars for 1935 calls for an estimated output of well over 100,000 cars, compared with about 86,000 cars produced last year. It will expend for materials and supplies approximately $40,000,000 during the year.

Incandescent Lamp Sales Make a New Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, Jan. 3—There was a total of 645,000,000 incandescent lamps, both large and miniature lamps sold in the United States during 1934, according to a preliminary estimate by the General Electric Company.

This figure, higher than that of any previous year, represents an increase of more than 4 per cent over the sales in 1933, and about 2 per cent higher than that of 1929, the previous high year.

Engineering Awards Up Sharply in 1934

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

New York, Jan. 3

THE engineering construction awards for 1934 amount to a total of $1,360,396,000, a gain of $292,227,000 over the total for 1933, a report by the Engineering News-Record today shows.

This figure includes the three federal day labor projects—Norris, Joe Wheeler and Fort Peck dams. The increase in "structure" volume over 1933 is 11.7 per cent after adjustment is made for the higher cost index prevailing in 1934.

For the month of December, construction awards amount to $101,419,000, a slight decrease compared with December of last year. Of this, $23,907,000 represents private work, which showed an increase, and $77,512,000 public work. In this latter category, federal work declined and state and municipal increased slightly.

Ambassador Says Better Times Now Obtain in Chile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 3—Better times are succeeding lean years in Chile, where a rebuilding boom has provided employment for thousands in the principal cities, according to Hal H. Sevier, United States Ambassador to Chile. Mr. and Mrs. Sevier have returned from Santiago to their Texas home on two months' leave.

Mr. Sevier also reported that the United States' policy of noninterference in Latin American affairs has been reflected in a better feeling toward this country and a more hopeful domestic outlook in South America.

Several factors have contributed to a partial return of prosperity in Chile, according to Mr. Sevier. A 10-year remission of taxes for builders has spurred a wave of reconstruction to replace old and unmodern buildings. Nitrate remains the country's leading industry and new life was injected into it by the international agreement by which producers of synthetic and natural nitrates divide that business, the Ambassador asserted. Copper mining, Chile's second industry, continues in a slump, but a comparatively new gold placer mining now employs a sizable number of persons.

American Railroads Looking for Better Business in 1935

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The American railroads are looking for better business in 1935.

Both freight and passenger traffic in 1934 showed an improvement over the two preceding years and the railroads expect a continued increase. The passenger traffic increase was the first since 1923. Net income in 1934 was less than in 1933, however.

This was the gist of a statement issued by J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, which represents 98 per cent of the mileage of class 1 lines in North America.

"The railroads of the United States," Mr. Pelley said, "enter the year 1935 with renewed hopes as to their future.

Some of the accomplishments were listed as:

Organization of the association for greater self-regulation of the industry; improvement in operating methods; development of mechanical improvements through co-operative research and betterment of service.

Preliminary reports indicate loadings of revenue freight in 1934 will total 30,684,000 cars, an increase of 1,463,000 over 1933, and 2,504,000 over 1932.

Indications were that the passenger traffic would approximate 9.4 per cent above last year and 5.3 per cent over two years ago.

Big Increase in Pig Iron Production

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—Production of coke pig iron in December, according to returns to the Iron Age, totaled 1,034,983 tons, or 33,387 tons a day, as compared with 956,940 tons in November, or 31,898 tons daily. The gain in daily rate was 4.6 per cent.

Sixty-eight furnaces were in blast Jan. 1, a net increase of eight since Dec. 1. Total output for the year was 15,918,549 tons, as compared with 13,212,765 tons for 1933, a gain of 20½ per cent.

In both pig iron and steel output recovery in this country has lagged behind that of other important producing nations. Pig iron production in the United States in 1934 was 38 per cent of the record total of 1929.

Last year's pig iron output in Great Britain is estimated at 79 per cent of 1929 production. The corresponding ratio for Germany is approximately 66 per cent.

255 Favorable Dividend Changes for December

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—A total of 255 favorable dividend changes in December, 1934, resulted in a figure higher than in any December since 1930, according to Standard Statistics.

Favorable changes for the full year numbered 1447, or more than any of the past three years. Unfavorable changes for the full year totaled only 377, compared with 1405 in 1933 and a peak of 2763 in 1932. Detailed figures for December and November, 1934; December, 1933, and the full years 1934 and 1933 follow:

	Dec. 1934	Nov. 1934	Dec. 1933	Full year 1934	Full year 1933
Favorable changes	255	124	149	1447	807
Increased	34	12	17	311	154
Resumed	52	21	53	363	244
Extra	137	76	60	580	272
Initial	32	15	8	204	137
Unfavorable changes	29	24	57	377	1405
Reduced	20	9	39	183	698
Passed	9	15	27	194	707

Brazil Reported Ending Payments On Foreign Debts

Aranha Funding Agreement to Lapse Due to Depletion of Exchange

RIO DE JANIERO, Jan. 3 (AP)—It was stated today by sources close to the Government that Brazil has decided to suspend services on its foreign debts, although it had been officially denied earlier that suspension had been discussed at the Ministry of Finance.

It was said the Government, faced with diminishing stocks of exchange abroad and with rising European demands for payment in gold, is advising foreign bankers that services accorded in the Aranha funding agreement reached two years ago must be suspended.

(Last April Brazil undertook to pay the equivalent of $40,000,000 annually on a foreign debt amounting at that time to $1,250,000, of which about $670,000,000 had been incurred by the Federal Government.)

Rothschilds Perturbed

One of the framers of the Aranhan debt agreement, which was made public by decree on Feb. 5, 1934, said he considered the commercial treaty now pending in Washington between the United States and Brazil was "seriously jeopardized."

It was said that the first bankers here learned about the alleged determination to suspend payments was through a representative of Rothschilds of London who was described as leaving the Ministry of Finance two days ago "in great consternation."

Two cablegrams were received here today, it was learned, from North American bankers expressing concern over debts owed to the United States.

The payment to Rothschilds matured today, which was not the case with debt owing North America.

A spokesman told the Associated Press today that President Getulio Vargas had signed a bill authorizing credits amounting to 300,000 contos (about $24,000,000) in order to balance the budget.

Minister Refuses Comment

The Minister of Finance, Arthur de Souza Costa, said over the telephone tonight "there is nothing to report," when informed that two high sources closely allied with government policies had confirmed that notice was being given to foreign bankers.

One of these sources has been identified with financial developments in Brazil for the last four years. He expressed regret at the "brusqueness of our government," pointing out that the decision to suspend service almost coincided with the maturity dates on many loans.

The Aranha debt agreement, perfected by a former Brazilian Minister of Finance, provided for reduced annual payments of all Brazilian, federal, state and municipal obligations, save one or two during the four years ending March 31, 1933.

Its purpose was to insure equitable proportions of available devisen (bills of exchange to all creditors).

Bank of America Earnings for 1934 Total $11,443,000

SAN FRANCISCO—Earnings of $11,443,000 for the year 1934 are reported by Bank of America, N. T. & S. A., and its associated state bank, the Bank of America (California). For the latter half of the year, earnings amounted to $6,229,000, or more than $1,000,0000 a month.

Commenting on the year-end statement, A. P. Giannini, chairman of the board and president, said: "The State of California has had an exceptionally good year, and its prosperity is reflected in the report of Bank of America, with total deposits of $997,696,000 as of Dec. 31.

"The increase in farm value of crops and the gain in business activity in this State is marked by one of the largest increases in individual and corporation savings and commercial deposits ever recorded by our bank. These deposits showed a gain of $136,646,000 during 1934, out of a total deposit increase of $171,644,000 for the year."

Major Textile Plant Is Sold in South Carolina

Special from Monitor Bureau

SPARTANSBURG, S. C., Jan. 3—Arcadia Mills, the first major textile plant in this section to be sold on the block in recent years, was bid in by Douglas Featherstone of Greenwood, at public auction here for the sum of $736,000.

The plant has been in receivership for two years and its final disposition came as the result of pressure from New York creditors. There will be no break in the operation of the mill, the new management announced.

Consisting of two standard-sized plants, 404 acres of land, 325 tenant houses, modern storehouse and complimentary property, the plant is considered one of the most desirable in upper South Carolina.

Business in Arizona Is Decidedly Better

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—For a variety of reasons, business in Arizona is decidedly better than it was a year ago. Copper mining, the State's principal industry, is still in the doldrums, but accelerated gold-mining activity in some degree makes up for this. Agricultural prices are very much better. The tourist "crop" is the best since the depression began.

Every barometer, including sales tax receipts, bank deposits, checking transactions, and postal receipts, shows a gain. Installation of new telephones has doubled and building permits are decidedly up.

United States-South American Trade Program Nearing Fruition

Reciprocity Agreements With Brazil, Colombia, Haiti Now Ready for Submission to Parliamentary Bodies—May Help Dwindling Commerce

Weekly Latin-American Article

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Brazil, Haiti, Colombia and the United States are off to a new commercial start. Reciprocal trade pacts between Washington and the three southern republics are ready for final inspection. Secretary of State Cordell Hull has led his trade agreement policy through a second victory. Cuba was first. Others are to follow.

Washington observers, official and otherwise predict favorable reactions from the remaining Latin-American powers towards the three agreements, since the pacts relate primarily to coffee, and since other commercial conversations are already under way between the Department of State and certain southern governments.

As for the three treaties, virtually whipped into shape, presumably they came about, or at least were hastened, by the rather general talk of placing import duties on coffee entering United States ports. Coffee had entered northern ports free of tax and the idea of the privilege being rescinded caused the interested southern countries to suggest reciprocal concessions.

Of the programs soon to be submitted to the parliamentary bodies of the four republics, the agreements with Brazil and Colombia are considered the most important, for during the last several months Great Britain and Germany have devoted increasing attention to furthering trade with these nations.

What Brazilian trade, for instance, has meant to the United States the figures for 1929 and 1933 explain. A comparison between those two years shows that during 1929 the United States sold to Brazil goods valued at $108,000,000 and bought goods valued at $207,000,000. In 1933 sales came to around $29,700,000 and purchases to about $82,600,000. A proportionate condition existed between the United States and Colombia.

Of course the world-wide slackening of commerce accounted, in a large measure, for the surprising falling off of business; but this reason had nothing to do with what later appeared to be a sub-normal trade recovery with these two republics. Investigation proved that Europe was doubling its efforts to swing Latin-American commerce away from the United States. Inter-American tariff discussions quickly followed.

Washington is a surprising place. And it is particularly surprising for northern industrialists when trade negotiations begin behind the closed doors of governmental departments. Rumors begin, thick and fast, for the groundwork, necessary before a treaty may be altered or a new one put into parliamentary shape, is considerable. In the instance of the Brazilian, Colombian and Haitian pacts co-operation was required of the departments of State, Agriculture, Treasury and Commerce; also the Tariff Commission, the AAA, and the NRA; and finally the Special Adviser to the President on Foreign Trade.

To Secretary of State Hull it must have been all very absorbing, for actually many of his theories were being molded into fashion. Recall, that only a few months ago this seemingly mild-mannered yet surprisingly persistent person had the satisfaction of seeing the United States-Cuban trade agreement go into effect. It became, and still is, the only new commercial pact officially announced. It was arranged partially to determine what concessions the United States might give to Latin-American countries, without injury to its own domestic industry. And it was further arranged that this country could in some measure discover what concessions it might seek in return.

As one examines the trade figures between Cuba and the United States, there appears the same startling evidence of commercial recessions as appeared between Brazil and the States. During 1924, five years before the world-wide depression began, Cuba consumed some $191,000,000 of American goods and sold northern manufacturers and others goods valued around $362,000,000. In 1933 (10 months) Cuban imports amounted to about $20,000,000, while exports fell to around $49,000,000. During 1934 (10 months) Cuba bought from the United States goods amounting to $36,000,000 and sold goods valued at $55,000,000. The figures for 1935 are expected to show a good increase.

Since the days of the Wilson Administration the tariff barriers of the United States have been continuously raised. True, certain Latin-American nations have seen their principal export, coffee, to the States, remain on the free list; but in many instances the increasing duties imposed by Washington have resulted in an almost complete closing of the doors to southern raw materials and the consequent dwindling of business.

The Brazilian, Colombian, and Haitian treaties are, as I said, the forerunners of others. Secretary of State Hull is bringing his reciprocal trade agreement program to the point of fruition. The Yankee trading bill adopted by the last Congress will be more frequently mentioned during 1935. The spade work for inter-American commercial relations has gone deep.

The World's Business

World Recovery: The Far East—I.

American Silver Policy

Excerpts from a paper on "World Recovery: The Far East," prepared for the ninety-fifth meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Section K, at Pittsburgh, Dec. 29, 1934, by H. B. Elliston, financial editor of The Christian Science Monitor, and, in his absence, read by Dr. Carl Snyder, chief statistician of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

CHINA is uniquely situated. As the only major country on the silver standard, it was withdrawn from the stresses and strains of the gold standard world. It is only recently that it has shared the lot of the Western world. China is the last country, therefore, to be overcome by depression. While other countries are engaged in displaying their crocus-like illustrations of recovery, China is avowedly in a decline, looking back to the time when it was secure from the outer blasts.

In current writing on the United States Treasury's silver aspirations, a billion ounces is generally regarded as the objective for purchase. The aim is to make the country's metal reserves 25 per cent silver. Clearly the extent of buying depends upon the condition of the gold reserves. Also, the Treasury has the power under other New-Deal legislation to short-circuit its way to its goal by revaluing silver as it revalued gold. A rise in gold reserves would raise the total silver required. Silver devaluation would diminish the requirement. But the market seems to count upon a potential bid of around a billion ounces. Thus, whether the United States Treasury means to persevere with its silver policy or not, is not the main consideration. The fact is that a new bidder has been introduced into the market with a potential call for a billion ounces.

How was it intended to acquire such a vast amount of metal? The American output was taken care of for four years under a ruling dated Dec. 21 last year. But that is only around 25,000,000 ounces a year. The Treasury on Aug. 9 nationalized private American stocks. This has so far added around 110,000,000 ounces to the Treasury vaults. Very little must be left of this store. World output? This is at present only 180,000,000 ounces a year, or less than a fifth of the Treasury's requirements. For the non-American portion there are, of course, many bidders. American policy, indeed, has introduced another special competitor along with the United States Treasury. This is international speculation on the bull side. Speculators are buying silver in order to unload on America at a later date when prices become attractive.

Clearly the Treasury buyers must have had their eyes on *existing stocks*, not current output. Since 1492, according to the United States Bureau of Mines, there have been 15,000,000,000 ounces of silver mined. Of this amount probably about 3,000,000,000 have been lost, some of it in Davy Jones's locker along with the gallants who sailed the Spanish Main. That would leave 12,000,000,000 ounces. Much of this stock was mined on the American continent, but most of it, as well as the output of the mines of the ancient world, found its way to the Orient, a nonproducer. The story is history. Rome poured the silver of the ancient world into the Orient in payment for silks, porcelains, spices and jewels. In time the mines of Greece and Spain gave out. Alison, the great English historian, gives this denudation of the precious metals as *the* reason (how many reasons are there?) for the fall of Rome. Then Columbus's voyage opened up the vast store on the American continent, and again the metal went to the nonproducing Orient in exchange for Oriental stuffs and wares.

Specifically India and China are the great world storehouses of silver. How much they contain can only be guessed. Two guesses are for India 4,000,000,000 ounces and for China 2,500,000,000, or over half of the 12,000,000,000 ounces of past accumulations of silver. It is to those two countries that the Treasury must have looked as possible suppliers of the silver required under the Silver Purchase Act of June 9.

It is true that the statistics show that some silver has come out of India. For the first seven months of this year, when the price had improved in anticipation of American silver policy, exports from India reached a total of 4,500,000 ounces. But that is a negligible amount. And it is doubtful whether the facts accord with the figures. An import tax equivalent at present to 18 per cent is in operation, and in spite of the policing of the frontier, smuggling from Afghanistan and Persia has been reported, the object being to evade the tax. Handy & Harman, the well-known dealers in precious metals, write me, "This smuggling would probably be in sufficient amount to change the figures into a net import balance."

Experts Scanning Economic Horizon Are Encouraged

Murchison Is Hopeful—Fisher for Credit Control—Roos Weighs NRA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Jan. 3—Leading economic surveyors of "Progress in World Recovery" meeting in Section K of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, viewed as decidedly encouraging the complicated maze of statistics that picture the economic threshold of a new year.

Papers were read by C. T. Murchison, head of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale, who presented the balance sheet of America; Dr. Gustav Stolper, former editor of Der Deutsche Volkswirt, who viewed Germany's peculiar situation; H. B. Elliston, The Christian Science Monitor Financial Editor, who scanned the Far East (this will be published in installments in H. B. E.'s column, "The World's Business"); Dr. Leland Rex Robinson, president of the International Securities Corporation of New York, who dealt with the British Commonwealth of Nations, and Dr. Melchior Palyi of the University of Chicago, who spoke on the future of the gold bloc.

Hopeful Factors Uppermost

Later in the session Prof. Charles F. Roos of Colorado College investigated the problem of "Labor Versus Machine Cost" and Harold S. Buttenheim, editor, The American City, evaluated the housing program of the Federal Administration.

On the Murchison balance sheet were several striking disparities, but in final summary the hopeful side prevailed as strongest. Balancing the rise in cost of doing business was "improvement in business profits with relatively restrained rise in commodity prices as a whole." Noted gains in production of "consumables" was held to be supplanting the dynamic influences usually exerted by the heavy industries in recovery. Doubts of monetary policy are also disappearing.

For the PWA, Mr. Buttenheim in his talk recommended an appropriation by the coming session of Congress of not less than $2,000,000,000 for housing, of which half might be expended directly by the Public Works Emergency Housing Corporation. "Private capital," he said, "must be given every reasonable opportunity, aided by governmentally insured mortgages, to build new houses and repair old ones. But private capital has never been able or willing, either in good times or bad, to solve the housing problem for the lower income groups."

Fisher on Credit

Professor Fisher compared the present system of financial and economic regulation with known laws of hydraulics. "The price level and individual prices are as distinct as the sea level and individual waves," he asserted. "So the methods of controlling the price level and controlling the individual prices are as different as are the methods of controlling the level of Lake Michigan and controlling the height of a wave on the lake. Just as we can easily fix the height of a lake or a bathtub by adjusting the supply of water in it, so we can easily fix the price level by adjusting the supply of money or credit. Price fixing usually fails just as wave fixing would fail, but by turning on or off the 'drainage canal' of credit, Sweden has proved the fixing of price level succeeds. The official Swedish index number has kept almost stationary since this policy began in September, 1931.

Workers must have leisure to promote a consumption of certain goods and services, Dr. Roos of the Cowles Commission for Research in Economics, declared. That, he finds to be an indisputable argument in favor of the shorter working hours established under the NRA. "If man had no leisure in which to enjoy modern American civilization and merely devoted all his time to producing consumptive goods, there would have to be a very important change in total productivity. Economists have rather generally condemned the NRA as a recovery movement. Criticism was in order, but most of the condemnations have been pure rantings about something not understood."

Japan Is Buying Used Car Rails From San Jose, Calif.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif., Jan. 3—More than 1200 tons of railroad-track steel are being shipped to Japan by the city of San Jose, at the rate of $9.50 a ton. About 10 miles of street-car rails have been abandoned in this city and Alum Rock Park, which have been donated to the city by the San Jose Railroads. A group of 50 SERA workers are engaged in removing the rails, with 150 more men to be employed on the $75,513 SERA project which will prepare the roads for motor-bus service, replacing the 48-year-old street-car line.

Work will continue for several months, and will relieve the labor situation in San Jose, particularly during the winter months and early spring.

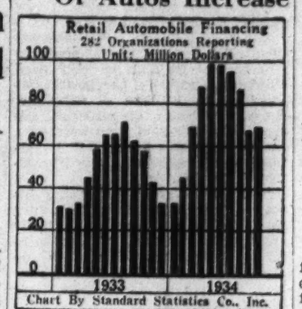
Foreign Bonds Advance 1.76 P. C. for December

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—Representative foreign bonds advanced 1.76 per cent during December, according to the Foreign Bond Associates, Inc., index of 50 representative issues, which rose from 58.52 on Nov. 30 to 59.55 on Dec. 31.

The 30 European issues in the index rose 2.58 per cent during the month, while the four Australasian issues rose 1.78 per cent. The 16 South American issues declined 0.26 per cent.

Installment Sales Of Autos Increase



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INSTALLMENT sales of automobiles have been higher than the previous year in every month of 1934.

The complete year is expected to show a total 40 to 50 per cent greater than 1933.

Chase National Bank Deposits $1,639,086,000

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—The statement of the Chase National Bank for Dec. 31, 1934, has been made public. The deposits of the bank on that date was $1,639,086,000, and certified and cashiers' checks, $70,706,000, the sum of which, $1,709,792,000, compares with $1,533,447,000 on June 30, 1934, and $1,364,339,000 a year ago.

Total resources amounted to $1,999,050,000, as compared with $1,810,699,000 on June 30, 1934, and $1,715,188,000 a year ago; cash in the bank's vaults and on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank and other banks, $514,732,000, as compared with $412,911,000 and $304,790,000, respectively; investments in United States Government securities, $503,435,000, including $46,222,000 of Reconstruction Finance Corporation notes which were not included in the June 30 figure of $417,366,000 and the figure of $207,064,000 a year ago; securities maturing within two years, $97,821,000, as compared with $94,195,000 and $91,945,000; other bonds and securities, including stock in the Federal Reserve Bank, $133,379,000, as compared with $132,857,000 and $155,563,000; loans and discounts, $651,070,000, as compared with $621,566,000 and $795,192,000.

Kellogg Company Increases Both Sales and Wages

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Jan. 3—During the present economic upset, volume and wage scales have been increased by the Kellogg Company, manufacturer of ready-to-eat cereals, while employment during 1934 was nearly 20 per cent greater than in 1929.

Advertising and sales promotion will be at a high-water mark for the company during 1935.

"During the life time of the Kellogg Company," said W. K. Kellogg, president and founder, "the United States has passed through a number of highs and lows in the economic cycle. We started our business in the difficult year of 1907. We moved forward with a new product and greater expansion in the trying period of 1921. We faced the present economic upset in 1930 with a major expansion in our advertising and merchandising programs.

"In our opinion, the results have more than justified our belief that aggressive action, even during periods of economic upset, is extremely beneficial to this company.

"Our volume has been maintained and increased. Our people have been kept busy and our employment during the last year has been nearly 20 per cent above the high-water mark of 1929."

Nonferrous Metals Outlook Brighter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—Prices of all the base nonferrous metals are lower than a year ago with the exception of domestic copper which is 9 cents a pound as compared with 8¼ cents a year ago. However, the foreign price is only 7 cents compared with 8¼ cents a year ago. Despite this circumstance of low prices prospects for the metals are much brighter than a year ago.

Prices during the week have been stable for the most part. Silver is the exception, some marked advances taking place. On Saturday the New York price was 54¾ cents an ounce, a gain of 1¾ cents for the week. Higher prices were due to increased speculative buying.

The brisk selling of zinc over the last several weeks stands out. At least 30,000 tons of zinc for forward delivery has been disposed of, an unusually large total. This purchasing has been chiefly on the part of galvanizers.

Virginia's 1934 Crop Value Up 25 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 3—Despite a slight decreasee in total acreage and production, Virginia crops for 1934 increased 25 per cent in value over the previous year, according to the 1934 crop summary of the State Department of Agriculture.

Henry M. Taylor, Federal-State agricultural statistician, estimated the total value of Virginia's 1934 crops at $103,521,000, as compared with $82,501,000 in 1932. This valuation is exclusive of livestock, which usually accounts for about 40 per cent of Virginia farm income.

Total acreage planted to all crops was estimated to be 3,648,000 acres in 1934, as compared with 3,746,000 acres in 1933. Crop yields were about 8 per cent above the 10-year average.

Bank Interest Rate Cut Is Put Off Until Jan. 31

FDIC Holds Up Previous Order to Insured Non-members of Reserve

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—The time for the going into effect of the decreed reduction of interest rates from 3 per cent to 2½ per cent on time and savings deposits in insured banks not Federal Reserve members has been postponed until Jan. 31, according to an announcement yesterday by Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The rate reduction has been criticized by Senator Glass, who insisted that it was not authorized by law. Mr. Crowley and Mr. Glass have since conferred, and legislation to meet the situation is expected.

"Inasmuch as Congress will be in session before the modified interest regulation becomes effective as to interest accruing," Chairman Crowley said, "it was thought advisable to suspend the regulation for a sufficient time to enable Congress, if it deems advisable, to remove any existing doubt concerning the authority of the corporation in this respect.

"The insurance provisions of the banking act gave to the corporation the power to 'make such rules, regulations and contracts as it may deem necessary in order to carry out the provisions' of the section, and Congress further declared that 'the purpose is to provide all banks with the same opportunity to obtain and enjoy the benefits' of the insurance section.

"The directors of the corporation felt that this purpose could not be accomplished if insured banks which were not members of the Federal Reserve System were permitted to pay interest to their depositors at substantially higher rates than could be paid by the member banks under regulations adopted by the Federal Reserve Board.

"The directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation from the beginning have unanimously felt that unfair discrimination would exist if insured banks were permitted to attract deposits through the payment of higher rates of interest than Federal Reserve member banks could pay. This would, in effect, be permitting nonmember banks to utilize insurance as a weapon to place member banks at a disadvantage.

"The Federal Reserve Act expressly makes it the duty of the Federal Reserve Board from time to time to limit by regulation the rates of interest which may be paid by member banks on time and savings deposits, and the directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation prefer to have their authority expressed in similar terms rather than to continue to rest upon implication."

Rates of Return On Textile Investments

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Trade Commission, supplying some of the information requested by President Roosevelt at the end of last summer's textile strike, has made public the average rates of return on investment in the textile industry from Jan. 1, 1933, to Dec. 31, 1934.

Its report showed the textile companies' income on investment—before deductions were made to pay interest on borrowed money and federal income tax—ranged from a return of 7.95 per cent to a loss of 2.77 per cent.

The commission discussed only investments, earnings and rates of return. It will analyze the cost of labor in a later report.

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Sullivan Trophy Is Awarded To Bill Bonthron

A. A. U. Award Is Climax to Remarkable Track Career of a Star

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—As the crowning tribute to his greatest foot-racing campaign, William R. Bonthron yesterday was declared the winner of the James E. Sullivan Memorial Trophy, awarded by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States for the outstanding contribution to the cause of amateur athletics and sportsmanship in 1934.

After trailing his great Kansas rival, Glenn V. Cunningham, by only a single vote in the 1933 voting contest for the trophy, the former Princeton University track captain came back to defeat Ben B. Eastman, former Stanford foot-racing star, by a decisive margin in the nation-wide ballot conducted by the A. A. U.

The award marks a striking climax to Bonthron's remarkable career. From semi-obscurity in 1933 he leaped to intercollegiate championship heights and chased Jack Lovelock to a world mile record. His crowning exploits in 1934 embraced victories over Cunningham in three out of five memorable races, including the National Collegiate A. A. mile championship at Los Angeles and the National A. A. U. 1500 meter championship in world record time at Milwaukee, as well as a trip abroad during which he finally conquered Lovelock.

The names of seven outstanding amateur athletes, including two girl stars, were submitted to the so-called Sullivan Memorial Tribunal, composed of sports leaders throughout the country, for a final ballot. The vote was announced by Daniel J. Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the A. A. U. as follows:

1. William R. Bonthron, New York A. C., 1072.
2. Ben B. Eastman, Olympic Club, San Francisco, 929.
3. Ralph H. Metcalfe, Marquette University, 413.
4. Glen Hardin, Louisiana State University, 285.
5. Lenore Kight, Carnegie Library Club, Homestead, Penna., 262.
6. Jack Medica, Washington A. C., Seattle, 169.
7. Katherine Rawls, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., 154.

The first four are track and field stars, holders of an assortment of United States and international records and championships. The last three are swimming stars.

The list was limited arbitrarily to these seven athletes by the A. A. U., despite the fact the Sullivan Medal contest was declared "open" to competitors in all amateur sports, whether under A. A. U. control or not.

The Sullivan Trophy contest was started in 1930 when Robert T. Jones Jr., on the strength of his grand slam in golf, was declared the winner. Since then it has been captured, in order, by Bernard E. Berlinger, former Pennsylvania all-round star; James A. Bausch, Olympic decathlon champion; Cunningham and Bonthron.

The rules covering the award provide that a candidate be judged as much upon his character, sportsmanship and leadership as upon his individual athletic achievements. Citing Bonthron's college record, the A. A. U. stressed that the Tiger captain showed rare spirit as well as ability in being willing to compete in two or even three events in dual meets to enhance his team's chances of victory. He "typifies the highest type of amateur athlete and is a leader scholastically," said the report of the Sullivan Tribunal.

College Hockey Results

Dartmouth 4, Boston 2.
Toronto 5, Princeton 3.

Shaughnessy Is In News for Coaching Job at Harvard

CHICAGO, Jan. 3 (AP)—Clark D. Shaughnessy of the University of Chicago may succeed Eddie Casey as head football coach at Harvard.

Although Coach Shaughnessy steadfastly refused to comment on reports that he had not only been offered the post, but the position as assistant to William J. Bingham, Harvard director of athletics, his close associates said they were true. Among them was Frederic C. Woodward, vice-president of the University of Chicago.

"I know Harvard is seeking his services," Vice-President Woodward said. "While Chicago hasn't made additional financial offers to Shaughnessy, we expect to do everything to keep him on the Midway. Chicago wants to keep Clark Shaughnessy."

The report here was that Shaughnessy had been offered a salary of $8000 a year with additional remuneration of about $2000 a year for service as Director Bingham's assistant. The difficulty in the negotiations so far, said the apparently well-founded report, was that Shaughnessy can't decide whether to leave Chicago.

Coach Shaughnessy succeeded the veteran Amos Alonzo Stagg as coach at Chicago in 1933 after serving as coach at Tulane and Loyola, New Orleans. Although the Maroons failed to win a Big Ten game that year, they improved considerably under his direction last fall. They defeated Michigan and Indiana, lost to Illinois by one touchdown, were defeated in a scoring thriller by Purdue and lost to the big powerhouses of the Conference—Minnesota and Ohio State—by sizable scores.

Early this morning Director Bingham would neither admit nor deny the above dispatch regarding Shaughnessy. His brief comment was to the effect that he felt it necessary to maintain his attitude of silence, at least until after the athletic meeting next Monday, at which time the subject will be opened for discussion among the college authorities.

Princeton Six Loses To Toronto Team, 5 to 3

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—University of Toronto added another American college team to its victims yesterday when its team defeated Princeton University, 5 to 3, at Madison Square Garden.

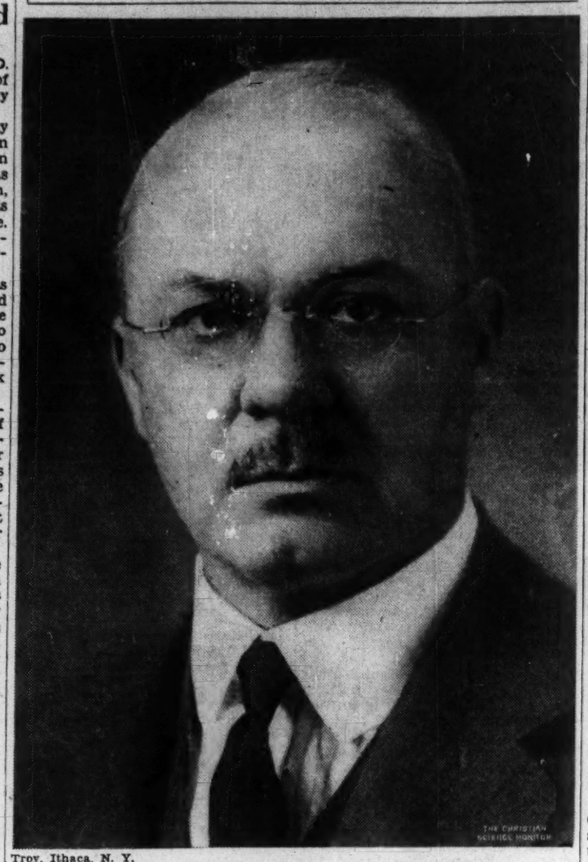
It was a seesaw game, with Princeton coming from behind to take the lead for a brief period in the second session, only to be later overtaken and passed. Norman McClelland was the star for the winners, scoring two goals, and leading many attacks. The first line of Princeton was brilliant, and worked well together, accounting for all the Princeton goals.

Toronto did most of the attacking at the start, and when its first line came back for the second time, scored two goals in rapid succession, McPherson accounting for both, with assistance from Devine and Hendry. But Princeton then hit its stride and scored with Captain Savage making the shot, helped by Lawson and Lauritzen, who had gone in for Lea on defense. The summary:

Toronto		Princeton
McPherson, Sweeney	lw	Lawson, Cook
Devine, McClelland	c	McPherson, Savage, Stonington, Sylvester
Hendry, Kieft	rw	McConvey, Willis, Brown, Green
Bruce, Campbell	ld	Holsapple, Lauritzen
Rey, Campbell	rd	Lea, Holsapple
Shipp	g	Gregory, Hoyt

Score—Toronto 5, Princeton 3. Goals—McPherson 2, McClelland 2, Hendry for Toronto; Willis 2, Savage for Princeton. Assists—Campbell 2, Devine, Hendry, McPherson for Toronto; Lawson 3, Savage, Lauritzen for Princeton. Referees—Charles Mitchell and Moylan McDonnell. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Heads Athletic Committee



Troy, Ithaca, N. Y.

Prof. Herman Diederichs, Cornell University

Cornell Inaugurating New Phase of Athletic Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 3—The handling of college athletic affairs is a subject which has been receiving considerable attention from the various university authorities of the United States during the past two or three years, with the result that many changes have been made in intercollegiate circles. Hardly a university of any size which has not inaugurated some changes and much interest is being taken in seeing how they are working out.

Cornell University inaugurated a new phase in the operating of its athletic plant this fall when the president of the university named a new Committee on Athletic Control, of which Prof. Herman Diederichs is chairman. This action was taken under a resolution passed by the board of trustees.

For the past 40 years or more Cornell intercollegiate athletic interests were on the financial side solely in the hands of the Athletic Association, whose executive body is the Athletic Council. The Athletic Association is a corporate body under the laws of the State of New York and the university never exercised any control over intercollegiate athletic expenditures. The Council, however, is controlled as far as playing schedules and eligibility go by a committee of the university faculty and the Committee on Student Activities. To that extent only, has the Athletic Association up to the present writing ever been under faculty or university control, although it must be admitted, of course, that the Faculty Committee has absolute power to control any and all sports, if it should see fit to exercise its powers.

Intramural Sports Grow

Parallel to the activities of the Athletic Association in the intercollegiate field, there ran the development of intramural sports under the control of the Department of Physical Education. With the advent of Prof. C. V. P. Young, and in spite of small appropriations for the work of this department by the university, the intramural sports program has steadily grown until today hundreds of students find their recreation there every day.

As the years have passed, the need for closer co-operation has become more and more pronounced, and with this development has gone hand in hand the growing financial difficulties of the Athletic Association. The latter has been operating under a deficit since about 1931, when for the first time the cash balance on hand on Jan. 1 would no longer support the spring sports program on the usual basis. To eliminate spring sports is not a solution for this difficulty. It has been tried and failed to work.

The net result of the conditions above outlined was a distinct state of dissatisfaction among Cornell students with the athletic program under the control of two separate organizations and a feeling that the Athletic Association would not be able to operate independently much longer. The upshot was a petition by some 1200 of the students, addressed to the Board of Trustees, praying among other things that the Board act to unify all athletic activities, that it appoint a salaried athletic director and three subdirectors (one each for intercollegiate sports, intramural sports, and physical education) and that, in order to support such a program, a general student athletic tax be imposed.

All these proposals were quite radical and some of them, the tax, for instance, quite foreign to the Cornell atmosphere. It is not surprising therefore that, in receiving the petition, the Board at first moved merely to authorize a committee to consist of trustee members, faculty members, and others interested, in order to make an investigation and report upon the situation. In addition to this action, however, the Board also recognized the desirability of taking certain steps in the general direction of the recommendations in the student petition.

It became very clear last January that the Athletic Association would require some financial help in order to carry out its spring program and the Board authorized such aid. Drastic economies in the expenditures for the sports themselves permitted a cut of from $37,000 in 1932 to about $10,000 for the spring of 1934. The overhead and fixed charges, however, caused the association to incur an accumulated deficit of $35,000 by Sept. 1 last, covered by long-term loans on the part of the university.

Committee Is Active

The Board of Trustees also felt that the desired co-operation between the intercollegiate and intramural departments could be brought about by the creation at this time of a Committee on Athletic Control, exercising certain powers over both subdivisions of the athletic set-up. Both the Athletic Association and the Department of Physical Education have delegated to this central committee the right of revision over budgets and over broad general policies. The committee is engaged in changing arrangements with regard to the secondary coaching staffs, so that the barrier that has existed for so long between the intercollegiate and intramural interests shall be broken down.

The other principal item of business for the committee this year is to control the budgets so that Cornell may be able to support a sports program appropriate to its standing and reputation, but without the incurring of any further debt.

Hawaii Would Play Yale

HONOLULU, T. H., Jan. 3 (AP)—University of Hawaii, whose football team defeated University of California's squad here Tuesday, 4 to 0, is negotiating for a game with Yale, David L. Crawford, president of the University, announced yesterday on his arrival from San Francisco that he had negotiated at New Haven with President James R. Angell of Yale, and said: "President Angell is anxious for a game with Hawaii."

Phelps Taken by Dodgers

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 3—The Chicago Cubs baseball club announced yesterday that Gordon Phelps, catcher, had been turned over to the Brooklyn Dodgers for the waiver price of $6000. Phelps was second-string catcher of the Cubs last season and will probably work in that capacity with the Dodgers.

Connie Mack Has Praise For Ruth As Stars Return

Japanese Fans Gave 'Babe' Rousing Reception—Played 21 Games

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 3 (AP)—Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, brought his baseballers home from the Orient yesterday and said Babe Ruth played better ball in Japan than he did in the United States in his last two seasons with the American League. The Bambino led the American League all-stars in hitting, Mack said, outdistancing such mighty swatters as Bing Miller, Lou Gehrig and Jimmy Foxx.

"The Japanese gave rousing receptions to the American players, sometimes almost mobbing them in the rush to pay personal tribute to Ruth, who personifies the game to millions of Orientals who follow it," Mack related.

With better pitching and hitting, the Japanese clubs would be formidable, although they are handicapped by their small size. Connie said in an interview aboard the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Canada, which docked here yesterday.

"The Japanese teams had two or three good-looking prospects, but most of their men are only equal to our class 'A' players," Mack said.

"Tremendous enthusiasm was shown for baseball by the Japanese. We drew 200,000 people to four games in Tokyo."

"The sons of Nippon are tremendously keen," said Bing Miller. "After a player leaves the box he doesn't go to the showers like ours do. He goes to the bull pen and warms up. They are always practicing."

The tourists played 21 games, one in Honolulu, three in Manila and 17 in Japan. All the American sluggers batted in the upper .300 brackets, Mack said, and it was only in fielding and base running that the Oriental teams they met held their own.

Earle Neale Praises Head Coach Ducky Pond

IRONTON, Ohio, Jan. 3 (AP)—Earle (Greasy) Neale, assistant football coach at Yale, after a season under Raymond (Ducky) Pond, expresses the opinion that the Eli mentor "is one of the greatest fellows I have ever had the honor and pleasure of working under."

Neale, who several years ago coached the Ironton Tanks, a pro team, and later was head coach at West Virginia University, made his remarks at a testimonial dinner here last night in his honor.

"No university," said Neale, "no intercollegiate institution, has ever had a coach whose personality, technical knowledge and energy has been so blended as Yale has in Pond.

"Pond is one of the greatest fellows I have ever had the honor and pleasure of working under. Whatever success Yale may have was due to "Ducky" and the fighting-est bunch of football players I have seen go on the field."

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
London	11	2	5	10	32	22
Buffalo	8	2	8	41	40	16
Cleveland	8	0	10	45	54	16
Windsor	8	2	8	37	38	16
Syracuse	7	1	9	40	42	14
Detroit	7	3	9	35	41	14

Result Jan 2

Windsor 7, Cleveland 3.

Record Wicket Partnership

SYDNEY, Australia, Jan 3 (Canadian Press)—A record wicket partnership in interstate Sheffield Shield cricket matches was established yesterday by Andrews and Benstead, of Queensland, who compiled 253 and 155, respectively, in a match against New South Wales.

Monarchs Win in Austria

MODLING, Austria, Jan. 3 (Canadian Press)—Although short two of their regulars, the Winnipeg Monarchs showed little lack of power as they blanked a combined Austrian hockey team, 12 to 0, last night.

1935 Should See More Boys In College and School Football

CHICAGO, Jan. 3 (AP)—"In order to hazard a guess as to what is in store for us in 1935 so far as college athletics are concerned," writes John L. Griffith, president of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, in this exclusive article for the Associated Press, "it is necessary to consider what has already happened in 1934 as a basis for future predictions.

"The man on the street measures interest in a given sport by attendance figures. This is perhaps a fair index so far as team games are concerned but it is not satisfactory when we are thinking of games such as golf, tennis, swimming, hunting and fishing. These activities just mentioned, however, are not primarily college sports. Tennis and golf are growing very rapidly in the colleges, both as intercollegiate and intramural sports. Swimming, likewise, has become recognized as a major intercollegiate sport activity. It is safe to state that more college students play tennis annually than take part in football. Golf, tennis, swimming, boxing, and wrestling are on the increase as judged by the numbers competing and it is safe to assume that they will continue to grow in the institutions of higher learning.

Over 60 Conferences

"We usually think of football, basketball, baseball and track as the major college sports. More boys play football each year in the schools and colleges than did the year before. In 1935 we should see an increase in player participation in this great autumn sport. From the standpoint of public interest college football remains the great American game. The colleges for the most part limit their schedules to eight games per season and yet the attendance annually at school and college football games, even with limited schedules, bulks larger than the attendance at any other games. This year, for instance, a number of university teams attracted season totals of over 300,000 spectators. In the Big Ten Conference although some of the universities are located in comparatively small cities, yet well over a million people this last year witnessed the games played in these 10 institutions. There are more than 60 college conferences in the United States. It is estimated that the attendance this year at college football games was at least 15 per cent ahead of the attendance in 1933.

Games Seldom Postponed

"College games are seldom if ever postponed on account of inclement weather. This year, on the day of the Army-Illinois game heavy rain fell throughout the day and yet 3000 people purchased tickets between 12 and 2 o'clock the day of the game, and these 3000 ticket purchasers along with some 45,000 others sat for two hours in the driving rain watching the game. A capacity crowd of 79,000 saw the Army-Navy game, regardless of a terrific downpour. No one who is conversant with the facts will suggest that college football has lost its hold on the American people.

"Basketball for a number of years has been steadily increasing both from the standpoint of player participation and attendance at the games. Last year the attendance at college basketball was fully 10 per cent ahead of the attendance in 1933. It may be predicted that 1935 will be the peak year to date in this indoor sport.

Baseball in Comeback

"The Olympic stars in track and field are now being developed in the schools and colleges. Each year the records fall. Last June the N. C. A. A. track meet in Los Angeles brought together an unusually fine class of track and field stars, and at this meet the gross receipts from ticket sales was $32,398.64. Track for the most part is not a profitable sport and yet the colleges maintain track and field an annually pay the deficits. With the Olympic games less than two years away interest in this sport should continue to increase throughout 1935.

"College baseball in 1934 staged something of a comeback. There is no game that the boys really enjoy playing more than baseball. During the depression it has been difficult indeed for the educational institutions to finance this game and yet the players in the athletic departments have carried on and 1935 should be a better year.

"All in all college athletics rest on a firm foundation. They are administered by men who have the interests of the boys at heart. They are supported by the fathers and mothers of the boys who play and there is every reason to believe that school and college athletics will improve year by year, both in quantity and quality."

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	10	5	5	55	41	25
Providence	9	4	7	51	50	22
Quebec	9	1	9	54	40	19
Philadelphia	8	2	9	40	55	18
New Haven	6	2	12	48	62	14

Results Jan. 2

Quebec 3, Boston 2.
Philadelphia 6, Providence 3.

College Basketball Results

Illinois 35, Wabash 28.
Indiana 33, Miami (Ohio) 13.
Iowa State 41, Iowa 33.
Kentucky 42, Chicago 16.
Moorehead T. 25, Concordia 30.
Penn State 53, Wheaton 36.
Purdue 44, Marquette 25.
Stanford 35, Nebraska 31.
Syracuse 44, Michigan 25.
West Virginia 39, Maryland 29.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

Now There Are Two

WHEN the regular college football season came to a close about four weeks ago, there were three colleges in the United States which were generally regarded as having a good claim to the mythical championship of the United States. They were Minnesota, Alabama and Stanford, and that was the order in which they were generally rated. Now there are only two which can make any claim to the title, as Alabama disposed of Stanford's claim in the Rose Bowl game at Pasadena on Tuesday. The majority of the experts and fans had already given the title to Minnesota, and there is no way of disproving the Gophers' right to the honor now. There is also no questioning the right of Alabama to the runnerup position, as Capt. William E. Lee and his fellow players gave one of the grandest exhibitions of up-to-date football that has ever been displayed in the Rose Bowl, and that is saying a whole lot. What is still more, they had to, as they met one of the strongest teams ever to represent the West in one of these New Year's classics.

The Air Game Wins

Statistics of the game show that the forward pass and the kick are worth more than the rushing game in these modern times. Stanford showed tremendous power on the ground and put over two touchdowns, chiefly through the power of its rushing game; but this was not enough, even though it was backed up by a powerful defense against a similar style of play. The passing of Alabama, particularly Dixie Howell, and the brilliant work of the Alabama receivers, plus the kicking and individual running of Howell, were far too much for Stanford's superior rushing power. Consider the passing game. Alabama completed 10 of 13 tries for a total of 211 yards, while Stanford completed only five of 21 tries for a yardage of 88. Howell and Hutson made Alabama's passing game effective, and they will go down in football history as one of the greatest forward-passing combinations ever to play the game.

* * *

Pennock Leaves the Majors

Announcement that Herb Pennock will serve as president of the Charlotte (N. C.) Baseball Club in the Piedmont League means that one of the best pitchers who has ever performed in the major leagues has definitely withdrawn from active playing. A member of the Athletics, Red Sox and Yankees during the past 23 years or so, Pennock was not only a very successful boxman, but he was a player who won the respect and admiration of those who knew him. He took part in five World Series, and has the record of five-straight victories. He is now to act as head of a minor-league club which belongs to the Red Sox, and it is expected that he will help develop more than one player who will be of value to the Red Sox in the years to come.

* * *

A Surprising Innovation

After having raced for more than a century with thole pins as a part of their equipment, reports from London state that Cambridge is making a very surprising innovation this year by equipping its varsity shell with swivel rowlocks. Just why Cambridge should try this innovation is hard to figure out, as it is quite some time since Oxford has defeated the Light Blue in a boat race. The pro and con of swivel rowlocks and thole pins has been a mooted question between American and British rowing experts for a number of years, and now it looks as if the British were going to try to answer the question among themselves.

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Apply to Supts. on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston Lafayette 7040

APARTMENTS
In Buildings That Have Proper Care
Electric Refrigeration

811 Beacon St.—4-5 rooms, reception hall and bath; rent $45 to $55
844 Beacon St.—2 rooms; rent $37.50
87 St. Stephen St.—1 and 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent $35 to $45
11-19 Peterboro St.—1 and 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent $25 to $40

Apply to Supt. on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington Street Laf. 7040

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

YOUNG LADY wishes to share heated apartment or rent room; very convenient. ARLington 6484-W (Mass.).

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

H. J. HOFFMAN, Contractor and Builder, Riverside, Conn. P. O. Box 234, Telephone: Old Greenwich 70670

CLEANING AND DYEING

YVETTE BLEECHER CLEANERS and DYERS
Competent Tailoring Department
Altering and Repairing
30 E. 10th St., New York City STuyvesant 9-6802

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets. Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 1.5 Tremont St., Boston

DOGS FOR SALE

PURE BRED SCOTTIE
Two months old
Extraordinary black coat
Price $20.00
E. A. GREENLEAF, 758 WHALLEY AVE. NEW HAVEN, CONN.

FIREPLACE WOOD

FIREPLACE WOOD Dry Hard Wood $12 to $16 a cord delivered. W. C. HARRIS, Westwood, Mass. DEDham 1425-R.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—G. E. refrigerator, 7 ft., latest model Monitor top; bargain terms. Telephone Com. 4380 (Boston).

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

FURRIERS

FLEMING FURS Remodeling, repairing Fur Coats, Wraps, Custom Made and ready-to-wear of the better sort at wholesale prices. 345 7th Avenue, N. Y. C. Pe. 6-2279

GARAGES

DEAD STORAGE $3.50 Per Month. Heated. Fireproof. Safe. IRVINGTON GARAGE, near Copley Square, 25 Irvington Street, Boston. Ken. 0638

HELP WANTED — MEN

YOUNG man, stenographer, typist, pleasing address; reply own handwriting, giving line of experience, religious connection, age, responsibilities. Write Box P-23, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER for elderly woman, small apartment; small salary; preferably Christian Scientist wanting comfortable, harmonious home. 35-14 77th St., #31, Jackson Hts., N. Y.

SALESWOMAN. Long Island chain store; experience particular field unnecessary where general intelligence is good; salary. Box X-19, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HOUSEHOLD PETS

HOME WANTED for Angora mother cat and Maltese kitten (not Angora). Address Box 168, Wayland, Mass. Also for half grown cat. Address "B," 118 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Where to Dine

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Maison A. De Winter
36 West 48th Street
One of the best French table d'hôtes in town.
Handsome surroundings.
Luncheons 75c. Dinners $1.25
Also à la Carte
Accommodations for private parties. Open Sundays.

Vanity Fair Tea Room
1 East 38th Street, near Fifth Avenue
Luncheon a la Carte Dinner $1.00

Colonia Tea Room
379 5th Avenue, near 35th
Luncheon and Tea
Closed Sundays

PALMER SQUARE OYSTER BAR
—2 West 49th—
Tout de suite Dinners
FOR TARDY THEATREGOERS
Ready French Casseroles at our Oyster Bar get you to the theatre on time.
Best Food—Unobtrusive Entertainment
Come Before or After the Play!

Jane Davies
145 West 55th Street
Luncheon 50c. — 75c.
Dinner $1.00 — $1.25

THE SANDWICH CABIN
LUNCHEON PLATES & SANDWICHES
61 GREENWICH ST.
HOME COOKING CLOSED SUNDAY

ZUCCA'S
ITALIAN GARDENS
JUST GOOD FOOD
118 WEST 49TH STREET

The Hearthstone
GARDEN GRILL
154 EAST 48TH STREET
Simple, Delicious Food
Carefully Prepared
OPEN EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

American Housewives
Prepare the
TASTY FOOD
Served at the
Canterbury Lunch
The Prices Are Reasonable
80 Nassau Street
Bet. John and Fulton Sts.
11 A. M.-2:30 P. M.

MARY KIRBY'S
SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72ND STREET
Luncheon 50c Dinner 50c and 75c

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HANDY FOR SHOPPERS
Dolly's
LUNCH
DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
440 ALBEE SQUARE
Opposite the Front Entrance of Loeser's

THE BLUE GRILL
—Always for—
Real Home Cooking
1103 BERGEN ST.
Near First Church of Christ, Scientist
For Parties call Lafayette 3-7975

BUFFALO, N. Y.

FAMOUS FOR FOOD
LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
Cor. Pearl and Eagle Streets
OLD SPAIN
660 MAIN STREET

PORTLAND, ORE.

The Sign of the Rose Tea Shop
LUNCHEON · TEA · DINNER
MAUDE REEVES BUSHNELL
ALDERWAY BLDG · · BEacon 7914

JACK CODY'S
A Cafe of Name
Individually percolated cereal Postum
319 Washington Street, nr. 6th

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MAX GORDON'S 3 HITS!

THE MUSICAL HIT
Production conceived and directed by
HASSARD SHORT
"THE GREAT WALTZ"
Book by Moss Hart Music by Johann Strauss
Dances by Albertina Rasch
Evgs., 8:30. 55c-$3.30—Mat. (Wed. and Sat.). 55c-$2.20
THE CENTER THEA., 49th St. and 6th Ave.

THE COMEDY HIT!
THE FARMER TAKES A WIFE
by Frank B. Elser and Marc Connelly
with JUNE WALKER, HERB WILLIAMS, HENRY FONDA
Directed by Marc Connelly
46th ST. THEA., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40
Evgs. 55c-$3.30. Matinees Tues., Jan. 1, and Sat., 55c to $2.20.

THE DRAMATIC HIT!
WALTER HUSTON
in SINCLAIR LEWIS'
"DODSWORTH"
Dramatized by SIDNEY HOWARD
SHUBERT THEATRE W. 44th St. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Tues., Jan. 1, and Sat., 55c to $2.75

THE THEATRE GUILD *presents*
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S play
VALLEY FORGE
with PHILIP MERIVALE
GUILD THEA., 52d W. of B'way. Evs. 8:40
Matinees Thursday and Saturday 2:40

S. N. BEHRMAN'S play
RAIN FROM HEAVEN
with JANE COWL and JOHN HALLIDAY
GOLDEN THEATRE, 45th St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30

BOSTON

PLYMOUTH—Pop. Mat. Today
"FLY AWAY HOME"
A Gay New Comedy with
THOMAS MITCHELL
ALL EVES. 55c TO $2.50
Thurs. and Sat. Mats. 55c to $1.65

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

THOMPSON'S
GOWNS FURS SUITS
of the Better Kind
985 MAIN STREET

HENRY C. REID & SON
JEWELERS
1134 BROAD STREET

GREENWICH

GENERAL ELECTRIC
All-Steel Refrigerators
The GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
262-264 GREENWICH AVENUE Tel. 532

'blue coal'
America's Finest Anthracite
Household Fuel Corp.
Cos Cob, Conn. Phone Greenwich 3660

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
CLEANERS and DYERS
169 West Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn.
Telephone 1600—1801

ARTHUR E. DOWNES
General Contractor
ROUND HILL
GREENWICH, CONN. Tele. 3273

HARTFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone: 2-3619, 1 to 4 Daily, Except Saturday
Look for Connecticut display advertising in the news section.

Hatch & North Coal Co.
COAL—OIL—COKE
(Hazle Brook Coal) Koppers Coke
Delco Oil Burner
326 Main Street Phone 2-1632

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S 2 STATE ST. only
PHONE 6-5355

Complete Electrical Service for the Home
GRUENER ELECTRIC SERVICE
324 WEST PRESTON STREET
PHONE 6-3420

CHAS. H. NADEAU
PLUMBING
HEATING
41 Mulberry St. Phone 6-1730

Call 6-0684 for U. S. Naval Observatory Time
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
ARTHUR C. GILMAN
2 STATE STREET Fourth Floor
A Reminder for Tomorrow's Breakfast

M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

HUNTER PRESS
Multigraphing
Printing, Linotyping,
Mimeographing
302 ASYLUM STREET
Phone 2-7016
Ask about our Punched-Card Tabulating Service

FOUR GOSPELS
by LAMSA
Translated from Aramaic. Leather Finish **$2.50**
WITKOWER'S
77-79 ASYLUM STREET
Cameras and Supplies

THE Harvey & Lewis CO.
OPTICIANS
852 MAIN STREET

MERIDEN

Resources
OVER $6,500,000
THE
Home National Bank
18 Colony Street At the Clock
Complete Banking Facilities
Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
836 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

NEW BRITAIN

INSURANCE—All Lines
Auto Insurance Dividends 25%
DeWitt A. Riley
272 MAIN ST., NATIONAL BANK BLDG.
PHONE 1087

CONNECTICUT

NEW BRITAIN (Continued)

UNIVERSAL BARBER SHOP
R. DAMICO, Prop.
Courtesy Service Sanitation
Tel. 1644 260 MAIN ST. *Elevator Service*

James A. Spinetta
Meats, Groceries and Sea Foods
Fruits and Vegetables
Out of Their Season
PH. 6300 437-439 WEST MAIN STREET

NEW HAVEN

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 8-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained. WINTHROP AND DERBY AVE. 2-4 daily except Saturdays.
Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section

Ann Allen Gowns
26 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men and Women
A complete assortment of Main Spring Arch Shoes always in stock.
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
SYDNEY STOKES, Proprietor
930 CHAPEL STREET

M. H. Kebabian, Inc.
IMPORTERS
ORIENTAL RUGS
Repairing and Washing Domestics
9x12, $3.50
Orientals at 6c a square foot
Rugs Stored
5-0745 71 ELM STREET

Established 1900
MICHAELS
JEWELERS
OPTICIANS SILVERSMITHS
926 CHAPEL STREET, CORNER TEMPLE
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDe WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

BEACH & GORMAN
Exclusive Hair Dressing
Established 1906
956 CHAPEL STREET
TEL. 6-7475

Engraved Weddings
Bridge Accessories
Gifts
ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Hotel Taft, New Haven, Conn.

GORDON HOSIERY
For Every Member of the Family
LUND'S SHOE STORE
845 CHAPEL STREET

STATE HOUSE
for Delicious Food
Will Open in a Few Days
1064 CHAPEL STREET

THE
EDW. P. JUDD CO.
Booksellers and Stationers
The books reviewed on the Monitor Book Page will be found on our shelves.
153 Orange Street 6-2109

J. H. STORY & SON
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
ESTABLISHED 1885
675 FERRY STREET 3-1050

"Wire for Us and We'll Wire for You"
HERBERT E. FRANCIS
Electrician
79 AUDUBON STREET 6-6130

Specializing in Orthopedic Extension Work
Hat Renovating
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
108 TEMPLE ST.

NORWALK

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Ponus Avenue. Tel.: 2754-J. 10-1 daily.
Look for Norwalk display advertising in the News Section.

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers
TWO STORES
Norwalk and South Norwalk

PLUMBING and HEATING CONTRACTOR
Jobbing and Alterations a Specialty
Oil Burners Installed
Estimates Cheerfully Given
The Heating and Plumbing Co.
TEL. 214 30 WALL ST., NORWALK

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
100 PROSPECT ST. 3-7535. 12 to 5 p. m. daily.
Look for the Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section.

85TH SEMI-ANNUAL
CLOTHING SALE
Now in Progress
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.

BROWN BROS.
Ideal Market
1 PARK ROW
Choice Meats—Fruit
Vegetables and Groceries
Tel. 2383

Bracchi & Granelli
Fruiterers and Grocers
Importers of Olive Oil
Tel. 3-8994 545 MAIN STREET

THE COMMUNITY PRESS
Printing of Better Kind
TOMS ROAD
Tel. 3-0349 STAMFORD, CONN.

Siegelbaums Inc.
STAMFORD CONN
133 ATLANTIC STREET
Everything New in Our New Store

Unico Gas Station
326 STATE STREET
One-Stop Station
TEL. 3-9968

WATERBURY

The Miller & Peck Company
Our Greater
JANUARY SALES
Now Going On
Extraordinary bargains in every department in the store.

To All Our Monitor Friends
We take this opportunity of expressing our sincere appreciation for their generous patronage, and it is a pleasure to extend our heartiest BEST WISHES for
A HAPPY and PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

THE
ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
SHOE SHOP
108 GRAND STREET—*opposite Post Office*
announces their 16th semi-annual sale of these famous shoes, starting Jan. 3.

We Extend Cordial Greetings and Best Wishes for 1935.
FREEMAN'S
427 WILLOW ST. Phone 4-0197

New Year Greetings!
and a note of appreciation for your patronage throughout the year.
Hodson Beauty Shoppe
ALICE WERNER
10 Bank Street Phone 4-9477
May the New Year bring you much happiness and prosperity.
FINLAY & WESTWOOD
Painters and Paperhangers
PHONE 4-3636

LE GANT
of Youthlastic—
Corselettes and Girdles
SUGENHEIMER'S
64 Bank Street, Waterbury, Conn.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Thomsen-Ellis Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay & Water Sts. • PLaza 7760
New York Office, WOOLWORTH BLDG.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

ANNA JETTICK SHOES FOR WOMEN
YOU NEED NO LONGER BE TOLD THAT YOU HAVE AN EXPENSIVE FOOT
$5 $6
AAAAA to EEE Sizes 1-12
Exclusively at
31 No. Pearl St.
201 Central Ave.
Albany, N. Y., and in
at 42 Third Street, Troy, N. Y.

Now in Progress
January Sales
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.

John G. Myers Co.
January Sale
Exclusive with Myers
Sheets and Cases
Exclusive with Myers

SHEETS	EACH
63x 99	$1.00
72x 99	1.08
81x 99	1.15
63x108	1.08
72x108	1.15
81x108	1.25

Pillow Cases, 45x36 inches . . . 25c
Made by Makers of PEQUOT SHEETS
BASEMENT STORE

G. V. & F. W. Cameron
GLASS
HARDWARE PAINT
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

Harry Simmons Co. Inc.
Broadway, corner Madison Avenue
FINE FURNITURE
Suitable for gifts at great saving, owing to low expense and selling for cash.
Toy Dept., 104 State St., Albany, N. Y., and 310 River St., Troy, N. Y.

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators—Whitney Baby Carriages
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

LEONARD J. QUANT
154 WESTERN AVENUE
Teacher of Piano
Former organist and choirmaster of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Rochester, N. Y.
WILL TEACH AT THE ROME
TELEPHONE 5-1288

HOAG & TAYLOR
MEN'S WEAR
MAIDEN LANE and JAMES ST.

FURS
COATS READY MADE AND MADE TO ORDER
MacMillen Furs Inc.
119 STATE STREET

BINGHAMTON

January Sales
bring you impressive savings in many items for the home and for personal use. Be sure to watch for announcements of the following events:
Sales of Men's, Women's and Children's Clothes
January White Sale
Sale of House Furnishings
Sale of Fine Lingerie
Shoe Sales
You'll be surprised how much your monthly budget will purchase in these sales
at
McLean's

C. J. WINEGAR
REAL ESTATE
and
INSURANCE
70 HAWLEY STREET Dial 2-1794
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON (Continued)

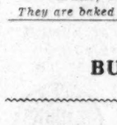
Superior COAL
Superior WYOMING ANTHRACITE Harry E. Colliery
BUILDERS' ATLANTIC SUPPLIES FUEL and RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal & Supply Co., INC.
The same coal from the same mine all the time.
345-357 Grand Ave. Phone 7-5815

BRONXVILLE

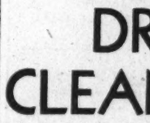
HORLICK'S
The Original
MALTED MILK
EDGAR S. BELLIS
DRUG STORE
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 1073

Duleto & Comstock Inc.
Outfitters to Men and Boys
Dry Cleaners and Tailors
40 PALMER AVENUE Tel. 4070

Spencer's
SPORTS WEAR SHOP
Prices Reduced to Effect Stock Clearance
69 PONDFIELD ROAD TELEPHONE 0937


WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
71 Pondfield Road
Tel. 6260-6261

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TELEPHONE 0310

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, etc.
GENUNGS LITTLE SHOPPE
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3252

D. Struss, Inc.
Fancy Groceries
Delicatessen, Fruits, Vegetables
86 PONDFIELD ROAD
Tel. 5650-5651

Pondfield Bakery
77 PONDFIELD ROAD
Try our Delicious Pies, Cakes, Rolls, Buns, etc.

They are baked right in our own store.

BUFFALO

Sale Prices for FINE DRY CLEANING
CONTINUED FOR A LIMITED TIME
Women's Plain Dresses
Women's Plain Coats
Men's Suits
Men's Overcoats
$1
(Evening gowns, velvet, knit and fur-trimmed garments not included)

The consumers' acceptance of our Sale Prices for MIRACLEANING enables us to continue this sale.

All garments cleaned with our exclusive MIRACLEAN process and refinished the CENTRAL way.

Whatever the price, "Central Standard" will prevail.

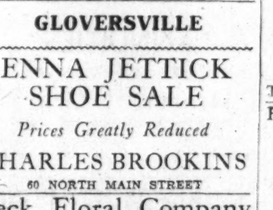
GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO. Miracleaners
West Utica St., Near Delaware

Mrs. Fay S. Higley
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
NOTARY PUBLIC
HOTEL BUFFALO

ADA S. GROGAN
THE TWEED SHOP
399 DELAWARE AVENUE
NEW HATS
for Southern Wear
All winter stock greatly reduced.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke

A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
111 MARION STREET
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

ESTELLE SHIELDS
Dresses
$5.95
3131 Bailey Avenue
OPEN EVENINGS

Dustless Full-Burning
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE
SPAULDING, HEDSTROM & SPAULDING CORP.
15 E. Genesee St. CLeveland 7900

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
266 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

ELMIRA

57 VARIETIES
George H. Coxe
GROCERIES
330 WEST FIFTH STREET

GLOVERSVILLE

ENNA JETTICK SHOE SALE
Prices Greatly Reduced
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

Peck Floral Company
105 NORTH MAIN STREET
FLOWERS
for All Occasions
Members of F. T. D.

COLLINS & STILWELL
PHONE 2090-2091

ITHACA

January Special!
Nemo-Flex Foundations, $5
ROTHSCHILD'S
DEPARTMENT STORE

ATWATER'S

The Store with Everything to Eat
TEL. 2761

Inspect Our New Line of
WASHABLE WALL PAPERS
19c per roll and upwards
R. F. SMITH
Wall Paper and Paint Shop
122 WEST STATE STREET, ITHACA, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

"Quality First But Always at Reasonable Prices"
CLARK HARDWARE CO.
HARDWARE, ELECTRICAL
PAINT, GLASS
13-15 East Third St., Jamestown, N. Y.

We wish you all a
Happy New Year
ABRAHAMSON-BIGELOW CO.
JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

KENMORE

THERE IS NO BETTER FUEL THAN
SEMET-SOLVAY
COAL and COKE
Local Moving— Intercity Moving Anywhere
Storage
DONALDSON TRANSPORTATION CO., Inc.
DE 8138 192 E. HAZELTON AVENUE

Long Island

BALDWIN

Service—Quality—Cleanness
is our Motto
For Better Cakes, Pies and Bread
Try HEIM'S
HEIM'S BAKERY
70 No. Grand Ave.
TELEPHONE FREEPORT 4967

DOUGLASTON

LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR
Birdseye Frosted Foods, Grace Rush Food Specialties, Crosse & Blackwell Condiments, Peek-Frean Imported Crackers and Biscuits, Old Monk Olive Oil, Mayonnaise and French Dressing.

NEW YORK

ELMHURST

For Up-to-Date, Fitted-to-Order
FOUNDATION GARMENTS and GIRDLES. See or Call
MRS. L. TRAUTWIG
315 Wyckoff Avenue near Myrtle Avenue
HEmlock 3-6860 Ridgewood, N. Y.

FAR ROCKAWAY

Crossways Cleaners and Furriers, Inc.
Plain Garments Cleaned 39c
Watch Our Windows for Our Weekly Specials
1859 MOTT AVENUE
Near Christian Science church
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686

Phil's
Boys' and Men's Shop
Outfitters for Boys and Men
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Far Rockaway 7-0683-0684

D. L. STARKS CO.
Hardware, Housewares, Paints
Since 1882
1055 Beach 20th Street
(Old No. 299 Central Avenue)

FAR ROCKAWAY
Woodmere

Exide Batteries *Federal Tires and Tubes*
WOODMERE SERVICE STATION
Authorized Raybestos Brake Service
Auto Laundry—Repair Service
932 Broadway Cedarhurst 4549

FLUSHING

INSURANCE
ANY KIND—ANYWHERE
FRED STREET
116 John Street, New York
Tel. Beekman 3-3334 FL. 9-9567

Philco RCA Grunow
CROKER-EVANS
Radio Service
41-51 MAIN STREET
Near Post Office
Phone FLUSHING 9-6056

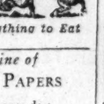
FOREST HILLS

Telephone Day Calls Faculty 2-5850—2-5851
Night Calls Boul. 8-2781
MULLER BROS.
FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
for Household Goods
STORAGE—MOVING—PACKING
SHIPPING
QUEENS BOULEVARD

LORENZ Town Shoppe
EVENING GOWNS
for Holiday Parties
Austin Street at Windsor Place
Boul. 8-6590

FREEPORT

RIPPLE'S MILLINERY
CHIC WINTER MODELS
Popular Prices
44 SOUTH MAIN STREET, FREEPORT

HARPER METHOD

Permanent Waving
$5.00
Grove Theatre Building
Tel. Freeport 1599
Branch: 47A N. Village Ave.
Tel. R. V. C. 1317 ROCKVILLE CENTER

FREEPORT—Merrick

EMIL'S BEAUTY SHOP
Late of Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

We specialize on permanent and hair dye and permanent without machine.
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COAL ICE
LEHIGH VALLEY and BLUE COAL
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GREAT NECK TRUST COMPANY
Established 1917
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits over $290,000.00
Commercial, Special Interest and Trust Departments

ENNA JETTICK SHOES
SIMPLEX FLEXIES FOR CHILDREN

WILLIAMS FASHION SHOE SHOP
68 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
CLEANING, PRESSING, DYEING, REPAIRING and ALTERATIONS
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OFFICE SUPPLIES
FILING EQUIPMENT
OFFICE FURNITURE
THE INQUIRER PRESS
264 FULTON AVENUE
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

TEL. HEMPSTEAD 280 ESTAB. 1914
Your Credit Is Good
SACKS JEWELRY COMPANY
Hempstead's Leading Jewelers
58 MAIN STREET, HEMPSTEAD, L. I.
OPPOSITE CUSHMAN'S

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and *Red Cross Shoes*
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

FOR FOOT COMFORT—
Tru-Form Shoes
SCIENTIFIC FOOTWEAR SERVICE
Established Over 20 Years
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The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 82nd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge Parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Pomeroy 6-4018

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The Best for Less
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CARPENTER and CONTRACTOR
Wood Novelties
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Cabinet Making
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All work done on the premises. Delivery service.
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Shop of Smart Accessories
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Hats Cleaned and Blocked; Custom Shoe Rebuilding, Satin Shoes Dyed Any Color.
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Orders promptly delivered.
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Store of Friendly Service
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Phone Rep. 9-0400 Repairing and Restyling

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Try Our Weekly Flower Delivery
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VIRGINIA 7-5012

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All garments are insured by a $20,000 policy against fire or robbery
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Complete Automotive Service
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Telephone Lyn 9876 and Lyn 1897

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FLOOR COVERINGS
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"Buy Red Ash Coal"
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Near Atlantic Ave.

HATS of Individuality $2 to $5
Our Service — remodeling, blocking hats of your material; children's hats.

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QUALITY FUELS
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Launderers and Dry Cleaners

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Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill. 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

'blue coal'
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Ask us about our Easy Payment Plan.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon
Main Office—Jamaica 6-7900

Amityville	Amityville 1060
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Smartly patterned with verified perforations and stitching. Your choice of several styles and colors.

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NEW YORK

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Exclusive But Not Expensive
GELLER'S
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Quality Furnishings
Hats and Clothing

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TEL. R. V. C. 2540

PARK GRAND SERVICE STATION
Starters,
Generators and Ignition
North Park and Grand Avenue Tel. 7849

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H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

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Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
FARMERS and CARTER AVENUES
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 3541
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TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2340
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
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MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Quality and Service Since 1879
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
Lumber Fuel Oil
Building Materials
Old Company Lehigh Coal
44-48 East Boston Post Road
Telephones Mamaroneck 1280—1281

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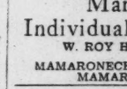
New Year's Resolution
Resolved, that
PERRY
Do All
my laundering rug cleaning
and
Zoric dry cleaning
Phone 3-3161

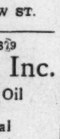
Kaplan Markets INC.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
53 SO. 4TH AVE. 471 SO. 5TH AVE.
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONERY and ENGRAVING
Full Line of Office Equipment



New Numbers in Printed Stationery at $1.00
19 FOURTH AVENUE Tel. OAkwood 7419

Mme. BLAND
Cloaks, Suits and Gowns



29 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

Texas Co. Certified Station
Off Bronx River Parkway at 233rd Street
Under New Management
JOSEPH CLARK, *Agent*
Use Fire Chief Gasoline. It gives quicker starts and more miles per gallon. Lengthens life of car and reduces repair bills. Our customers are saving money with Texaco products. Try them and you'll save money, too.

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STORAGE
172-178 LIBERTY ST.
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Specialists in
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BRIDGE STREET
NEWBURGH, N. Y.
TEL. 3111

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22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch, 244 Broadway

FIRST IN FASHION
Paris Millinery
Coats and Dresses
92 WATER STREET, NEWBURGH, N. Y.

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Of Every Description
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Insurance underwriter and broker
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MOVING PACKING STORAGE
DAILY TRIPS TO—New York City
New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
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PHONE N. R. 3552

NEW SYSTEM LAUNDRY
5 "Certified" Laundry Services
PHONES
Yonkers 8800
Beverly 8800
Enterprise 7002
Kingsbridge 6-8800
21-25 HAWTHORNE AVENUE

FERGUSON'S
suggests two Economical Meals for between the Holidays.
PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH
4 portion tin 23c
PRUDENCE BEEF LOAF With Gravy
4-portion Tin 27c
NEW ROCHELLE, 8400

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OPTOMETRIST
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Save on Fuel Bills!
Nuroco "Cone-Cleaned" Anthracite
affords a substantial saving, it's scientifically cleansed free of impurities—gives more heat per ton, less ash.
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N. R. 1000

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JARDINE STRATFORD
"Everything for Gift Giving"
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She'll Appreciate a Gift From
GREGORY'S
LINGERIE . . . NEGLIGEES
COSTUME JEWELRY . . . GLOVES AND HOSIERY
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The Cake Box
Tea Room
Dependable Food Attractively Served
111 CENTRE AVENUE N. R. 7949

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sport Wear
106 Centre Avenue N. R. 6017

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PLUMBING
JOBBING
Estimates Furnished
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
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GIRDLES—BANDEAUX—"SPENCERALL"
For Free Figure Analysis Call
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Registered Spencer Corsetiere
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Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Stetson Hats
Bostonian Shoes
507 MAIN STREET

The Neighborhood Store
Hardware, Sporting Goods, Paints, Electric Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Radios, etc.
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STORE and GAS STATION
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Mme. de Laurent Beauty Salon
Expert Operators—Hair Cuts
Permanents
Fifth Floor, Ware's Dept. Store
N. R. 2500

Matrix Shoes
KRAMER'S
575 Main St., New Rochelle, N.Y.

Socony Service Station
Goodrich-Silvertown Tires
Brake Specialists
J. FRED FRANZ, JR.
657 NORTH AVENUE N. R. 8456

NEW YORK CITY

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DR. PAUL SCHICKLER
OPTOMETRIST
2 W. FORDHAM ROAD
BRONX, N. Y.
For Appointment Call SEdgwick 3-0909

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

THOMAS GARDNER
LICENSED PLUMBER
PLUMBING—HEATING—OIL BURNERS
ROOFING AND LEADERS
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Branches 6914 4th Ave., 1451 Bath Ave.

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MADE TO ORDER
High Grade Workmanship and Materials — Reasonable Prices — Estimates and Samples Gladly Submitted.
Mail Orders Filled
Standard Window Shade Co.
426 Albee Square Triangle 5-3475

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George Anton, Prop.
Corner Church and Ocean Avenues
Flowers of Quality
We deliver everywhere Telephone BUckminster 2-7010

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JEWELERS
7701 FIFTH AVENUE
(Bay Ridge)
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JEWELER
R. M. PARTRIDGE
Finest Repairing of All Kinds
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INGERSOLL 2-8462
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EMIL'S BEAUTY SALON
Consult Us About Your BEAUTY PROBLEMS
2239 Church Ave.
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Soft Water Used

EDMUND HIRSCH, Mgr.
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MEN'S SMART HABERDASHERY and HATS
738 FLATBUSH AVENUE
Buckminster 4-9565 OPEN EVENINGS

RATNER'S MILLINERY
375 Sunrise Highway one flight up
January Clearance Sale
Hats up to $7.50
Now $1.00 and $2.00

Roslyn Millinery
MRS. MEYERSON, *Mgr.*
Sample Hats—$.98 up
Suede, Velours, Ribbon, Crepe and Hatter's Plush—Excellent Values
620 Nostrand Ave., Near Dean St.

Manhattan

Phone RHinelander 4-6487
Martin Theiss
FLORIST
1103 Lexington Avenue at 77th St. Subway Station
New York City

BARBER SHOP
National City Building
Where Courtesy and Service Are Performed
MR. I. MORSE, Mgr.
17 E. 42nd St. (Subway Entrance)
(Corner Madison Avenue)
Phone: ACademy 2-1229

Moderate Prices
504 West 110th Street
Near Amsterdam Avenue

NEW YORK

PELHAM

YORK & KOELLSTED
"THE PELHAMS" FLOWER SHOP
Designers and Decorators
211 Wolf's Lane, Pelham, N. Y.
PHONE PELHAM 3389

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY'S
January White Sale
Stock up the shelves of your linen closet with fine sheets, cases, towels, and other white goods, and do it now at real Luckey savings.
Luckey, Platt & Co.

SWISS
Cleaners and Dyers
Quality Work—Low Prices
PHONE 644 542 MAIN ST.
We call for and deliver.

Theresa Bake Shop
We wish to thank you for your generous Holiday Patronage—and hope to merit your bakery purchases during this New Year.
272 MAIN STREET Phone 3503

SMITH BROTHERS
RESTAURANT
Oyster Bar
Luncheonette

Essolene
Guarantees Smoother Performance
Arthur C. Hankinson
121 WASHINGTON STREET

VANITIE BEAUTY SHOPPE
39 CANNON STREET PHONE 4913
Special Prices on Permanent Waves for January only
Croquignole, 6.00; Eugene, Frederick and Combination, 7.50; Wella, 8.50.
Gray and white hair, 10.00
Free Parking to our Patrons.

MAJOR & KAY LAUNDRY
For Good Work
14 Liberty Street Phone 4501

VAN DYK
FOOD STORE
We specialize in Fresh Poultry—Strictly Fresh Eggs and Fine Table Butter.
366 MAIN STREET

ROCHESTER

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George W. Lindboe
Representing
Black Diamond Coal Corp.
Genesee 7800
HOME PHONE—CULVER 5522-J

Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE
HOMELIKE MEALS
Prepared and Served by American Women
CANDIES fresh from our own kitchens.

DYERS **Becks** DRY CLEANERS
360 East Avenue 762 Monroe Avenue
360 Park Avenue 24 Leighton Avenue
CULVER 150

ELDER'S MARKET
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
527 Monroe Avenue Monroe 1050

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Monthly Income—Surety Bonds
GENERAL INSURANCE
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George Dietrich Co., Inc.

J. E. Thompson
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

FRANK K. YOUNG
342 Monroe Ave.—
COAL and COKE
Monroe 461
Bulk Contracts *Repair Work*

H. Geo. Hammon
BUILDING CONTRACTOR
Masonry, Carpentry, Painting
Genesee 2807-J 746 Woodbine Ave.

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Mortgages—Insurance
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow.
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

FIRE AUTO
INSURANCE
In approved companies at lowest rates
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Rochester Theatre Building
MAIN 2503

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL *and* SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

STONE 5505
Temple Barber Shop
405 TEMPLE BLDG.
Corner Franklin and North Streets
Fred Frank Jacob Schulz

Harold Keller
FLORIST
Flowers for All Occasions
1023 South Avenue Monroe 6530

INSURANCE
Without ASSESSMENTS
WELLINGTON POTTER, Inc.
STONE 7384 528 GRANITE BLDG.

RYE

Theodore Friend's Market
The Finest Meats and Poultry
Phone 153-152 Purchase St.

Fuel Oil, Coal, Cement
Log Wood or Cannel Coal for the Fireplace
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

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For INSURANCE
Consult FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

Skates, Skis, Sleds, Wagons, etc.
Snow Shovels
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Hardware, Tools, Devoe Paints
1 Garth Rd. Tel. Scarsdale 3454

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Hardware—Fuel Oil Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

HARTSDALE COAL COMPANY
Coal - Oil - Wood
Phone: Scarsdale 329

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Rindfleisch
Cleaner and Dyer
116 JAY STREET
Phone 4-3161

Chas. Holtzmann & Son
INCORPORATED
SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES
DOBBS HATS
259 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9810

L. M. FOWLER
Insurance and Real Estate
307 State Street
Phone 4-8716

WALLHIDE
The "Vitelized Oil" Paint
Makes possible
ONE DAY PAINTING
FREEMAN & SON
124 WALL STREET

MARTHA CRIPPEN BEAUTY SALON
Our Salon has been licensed to give the Famous New
MACHINELESS PERMANENT WAVE
No Electricity Used
ZOTOS at $10.00—JAMAL at $6.50
Other waves at $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00
1062 Chrisler Avenue Tel. 4-6638

IMPERIAL CLOAK CO.
325 STATE STREET
DRESSES COATS—SUITS MILLINERY
Smartly Styled—Reasonably Priced
Van Voast & Leonard
INSURANCE
Ask us about
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY (Continued)

Enna Jettick Shoes
$5—$6

"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"
THE EARL CO.
430 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9111

For a Holiday Gift
Daniel Green Comfy Slippers
H. S. BARNEY CO.
STATE STREET Tel. 4-8411

A THOUGHT for SCHENECTADY SHOPPERS
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YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality! *REMEMBER* Merchandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schnectady—always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability.
The WALLACE CO.
Gifts—Prizes
Toys—Games
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

Walk-Over Shoes
420 STATE STREET

Regnier's Aladdin Sweet Shop
232 STATE STREET
Candy—Lunches—Ice Cream
We do not sell alcoholic beverages of any kind

Warm Winter Clothing for All Needs
Rubber Footwear
ALLING RUBBER CO.
254-256 STATE STREET

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G. E. VAN VORST CO., Inc.
PLUMBING—HEATING ROOFING
Sporting Goods, Hardware
Household Furnishings
Full Line Sherwin-Williams Paints
47 MOHAWK AVENUE Phone 2-7311
BRANCH at 302 MOHAWK AVENUE

"Nothing is too much trouble"
WAYNE R. BROWN
COAL
MANUFACTURED ICE
For Automatic Heat see the MOTORSTOKER in operation at 51 MOHAWK AVENUE

SYRACUSE

ASSOCIATED LAUNDRIES INCORPORATED
Laundry—Dry Cleaning
Window Shade Service
Tel. 2-8121

THOMAS W. DIXSON
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724 CHIMES BUILDING
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
GENERAL PRACTICE
Corporation Surrogate's Court and Real Estate Practice

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genessee St. Tel. 2-0163

Forman Genesee Garage
Diamond Tires
Storage, Gas, Oil, Batteries
General Repair and Towing
24-Hour Service
800 E. GENESEE ST.

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175

GUY BASILE
FIRE and AUTOMOBILE
INSURANCE
TELEPHONE 4-0606
212 GENESEE UTICA, N. Y.

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
Just Back of Grace Church UTICA, N. Y.

NEW YORK

UTICA (Continued)

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 2-4189 1125 CONKLING AVE.

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January Clearance Sale
Three Days Only
January 3, 4 and 5
All incomplete assortments and surplus stocks marked at drastic markdowns for immediate selling.
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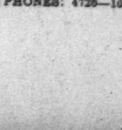

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Arnold's Diary Tells the Story Of His Tragic March on Quebec

Long Hidden Document in Goelet Library Comes to Light in Disposal of Books and Various Americana at Auction Sale

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—Benedict Arnold's own story of the tragic march through the wilderness to Quebec during the early part of the Revolutionary War—a document he left behind when he fled West Point in haste five years later to escape arrest as a traitor—was thumbed through by eager scholars today.

The diary, penned in a fine but legible script, has been locked many years in the seclusion of the library of the late Ogden Goelet, who was chary about permitting even scholars to examine items in his extensive collection of Americana.

It will be sold at auction in a few days (at the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries, Inc.) and expert opinion is that it will bring from $7500 to $10,000.

"Snow'd & blow'd very hard the wind at No. (north) all the day. In the last lake the sea ran so high we were oblig'd to on shore several times to bail out battoe which was with much difficulty kept above the water," Arnold wrote of the hardships.

The march from Cambridge, Mass., to Quebec through the unmapped forests of New England and Canada in the bitter cold of early winter was one of the high spots in Arnold's tempestuous career—a career that ended in disgrace in London, June 14, 1801.

Fewer than half the men, 1100 at the start, who set out with Arnold reached Quebec.

Each day Arnold, then a colonel, told of the progress and misfortunes of his men in his private journal. Today the diary is yellowed, illegible in some places and obscure in others, but of high historical value. It was written with a quill pen on coarse-grained, hand-made paper.

The journal covers the entire period of the expedition through the wilderness, from Sept. 13 through Oct. 30. The expedition marched from Cambridge to Newburyport, where it embarked on transports for the Kennebec River in Maine, sailing up that river to Fort Western.

On Oct. 3, at Norridgewock, the last frontier settlement on the Kennebec, Arnold wrote:

"The riffer proceed for the g (reat) carrying place where Thayers & Hubbards comp's employed in getting over their baggage, examining bread great part of which is damaged by the boats leaking, & the difficult of passing the rapids, where it is imposable for people unacquainted to get up the boats without ship'g water."

Arnold served with the colonial army in various capacities until August, 1780, when he was sent by General Washington to take command at West Point, key to the entire Hudson Valley.

After the arrest of Maj. John Andre on Sept. 21, 1780, upon whom American officers found incriminating papers, Arnold fled his post hurriedly, and sought safety behind the British lines. He was twice wounded while serving the colonies.

Wilson Dam Cities Start Power Set-Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

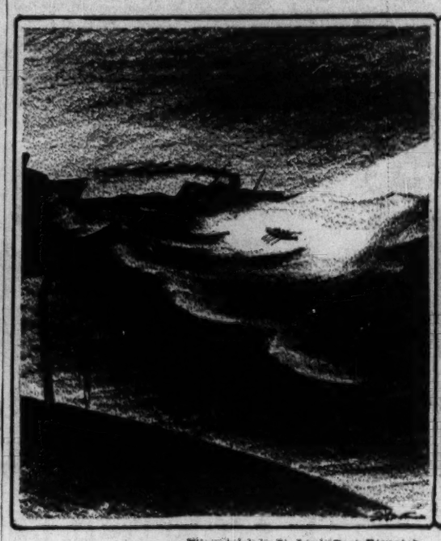
MUSCLE SHOALS, Ala. — The cities of Florence, Sheffield and Tuscumbia, clustering around Wilson Dam, are proceding with plans to build their own electrical distribution systems, in consequence of David E. Lilienthal having made known that the TVA would not be able within a reasonable time to purchase existing systems of the Alabama Power Company.

The Public Works Administration has already allocated funds for the construction of plants in the three cities as follows: Florence, $430,000; Sheffield, $260,000; and Tuscumbia, $130,000.

The option under which the TVA was to purchase the properties does not expire until Feb. 12, 1935, but the likelihood that the utility will convey the property within this period "seems to us to be so remote that the Authority does not feel justified in longer urging the communities to delay their plans, in reliance upon the eventual performance of this contract," said Mr. Lilienthal.

Daily Features

Cartoons of the Week



—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
The Traditions of the Sea Might Help on Land

—Russell in Los Angeles Times
Into the Honorable Wastebasket!

—Messner in Rochester Times-Union
"Then Why Have Wars?"

—Orr in Chicago Tribune
Hold That Smile

Yucca Jim

"Communists"

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AGENT with a full stomach an' a well-clothed wife an' family is not the best raw material to mold into a Communist. Give idle men jobs at wages that will allow 'em to clear up the title to the last baby an' look the grocer in the eye, an' the Communist orator in this country will be as much of an attraction as a knothole in a baseball park fence in December. Among these here million and a half Communists alleged to have infested this country, there is maybe a few which deserves the name. The rest is parties which has pulled up their belts to the last hole, so to speak, an' is in a frame of mind to try most anything which offers a promise of comfort or security to their families. I never did see cattle on good pasture crowdin' the wires off the posts to find themselves doubtful grazin' on the adjoinin' leasé-holdin's.—*Yucca Jim.*

Vocations

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Window Trimmer

IT IS fine to see the spirit of some people who find themselves out of a job. One young man, who had been well employed as a window trimmer in a large city store, was necessarily dropped from the payroll.

He came back to his small hometown, and found the shop windows in unsuitable shape. He then offered to turn them from hopeless looking affairs into real sales windows. His offer was accepted by several stores—and how the town's public did take notice! Other stores urged him to help them make their windows attractive; and finally a traveling man, who found he had more sales in this town because of the clever window displays, told the young man of a place where he might get a steady job with a large firm.

Because this young man met conditions as he found them, he has bettered himself over his former position. Mrs. C. A. R.

Daily Anecdote

Mozart's Part

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

MOZART was most irregular in his work. At times, when an idea gripped him, he might work throughout the night. As a rule, two or three hours in the morning served his purposes. Incidentally, it might be mentioned that he was a procrastinator.

On one occasion, when he was to furnish a new composition for a court concert, he delayed so long in writing the parts that he had no time to transcribe his own notes. The Emperor Joseph, who had the habit of peering about, glanced at the sheet from which Mozart was apparently playing, and was surprised to find it blank.

"Where is your part?" he demanded.

"Here," replied Mozart, placing his hand to his forehead.

Cross-Word Puzzle No. 46

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Fairy-queen
4—Procedure
7—Repeat
9—Musical note
10—Dash
11—Mineral spring
12—Musical instrument
14—Jewish month
16—Deception
18—Hobby
19—Perceive

Down

1—Unit of length
2—Malay-Negrito savage
3—Possess actuality
4—A festivity
5—Greek letter
6—A number
8—Repulse
11—Transferred property for consideration
12—Away
13—Bleat of a sheep
14—A unit
15—Secondary
17—Like

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Today's Limerick

A trick horse was taught that one neigh
In answer to questions meant yeigh;
So when offered a sweet
Or a carrot to eat,
Not once did he answer "Neigh, neigh!"

Remember?

When wild turkeys were so plentiful that large flocks of them would come into the orchard back of the house?

—*Mrs. Bertha D. S., Detroit*

When men turned up the lid of the old cook stove to get a polish for the Sunday boots?

—*J. Bart P., Conway, Ark.*

When mother wore her wedding dress to church on Sundays?

—*Mrs. Martha W. C., Bremerton, Wash.*

When a peacock feather was used to shoo the flies off the table?

—*L. H. R., Johnstown, Penna.*

Quotation for Today

TOWERING *genius disdains a beaten path.*—LINCOLN.

—Smith in San Francisco Examiner
A Consummation Much to Be Desired

One of Man's Best Friends

From C. T. Smith, Concord, N. H., to the Monitor Camera Club.

Brevities

Punch: Scientists claim to have discovered a substance resembling rubber, but much more durable. They do not say what it is called on the menu.

Des Moines Register: What makes us wonder about history in general is listening in court to the testimony of two eyewitnesses to the same collision.

Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch: Clever girls are said to know too much to get married. The number of bachelors around indicates that there are some clever men, too.

Wellington Leader: A London man simplified matters by leaving his estate to his lawyer in the first place.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Burden of Babylon

ISAIAH refers to "the burden of Babylon" (Isa. 13:1), "the burden of Moab" (15:1), of Damascus (17:1) of Egypt (19:1) and of various other places; while the word "burden" is employed in a similar sense by Nahum (1:1), Habakkuk (1:1), Zechariah (9:1; 12:1) and Malachi (1:1).

The Hebrew term used in each of these passages comes from a verb with the primary meaning of "to bear, carry, or raise" (hence the familiar rendering of the Authorized Version); but it is also used with reference to "raising" the voice in making a solemn or important announcement; as, in Amos 5:1, "Hear ye this word which I take up against you."

Thus in Isa. 13:1, we could translate: "An utterance (or oracle) concerning Babylon." Compare Moffatt's rendering: "The oracle of Babylon"; and that of Smith: "A prophetic utterance on Babylon."

In Lighter Vein

Plants and Weeds

"Emerson said that a weed was a plant the use of which had not yet been discovered," said the professor.

"He might have added," said the gardener, "that it stops growing as soon as its use is discovered."

The "Ought"

"Five pounds!" exclaimed a parishioner. "Is that all the squire is giving to the church fund? Why, he ought to give at least fifty!"

"Ah," said the vicar gently, "I expect he forgot the 'ought'!"—*Bee-Hive.*

New Cosmetic

Young Doris of preschool age answered the door-bell and was confronted with a man who said: "Tell your mother that I am selling a good ant powder."

Doris spread her skirts primly and answered: "We have only uncles at this house—and they don't use powder."

His Job

Professor: "Wake that fellow next to you, will you?"

Student: "Better do it yourself; you put him to sleep."—*The Chaser.*

What They Say

Voice

"Our voice is not a physical organism, but the human mind impressing itself on the vocal mechanism, resulting in intonated air vibrations fundamentally induced at the vocal cords, which are subsequently amplified by forced vibrations in the resonating chambers. Voice is always an effect, never a cause."—*Theodore Schroeder, noted vocal authority.*

Success

"It is one thing to succeed; it is another to be fit to succeed."—*Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick.*

Relics

"Our county and local courts are but relics of our ox-cart days."—*George Z. Medalie, former United States Attorney.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bread on the Waters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hove, Eng.

MRS. A—— had a comfortable home by the sea for herself and schoolboy son, running it on a small income, which just met the needs of the household. In the spring, however, extra money was needed for cleaning, renewing, etc., and there seemed no visible sign of this supply.

Having ascertained that the demands were legitimate, she took stock of her assets. She and her son were going away for Easter; they might let their home for enough money to help the situation.

One effort was made in this direction—unsuccessfully. But instead of making another, Mrs. A—— reasoned that since giving and receiving were so closely related, she might well prove this relationship by giving to the utmost. She was then led to offer her home free to some people whose need of a seaside holiday seemed great.

A few days after their grateful acceptance of this offer, a check for at least four times the amount she would have received by letting the flat was received by Mrs. A—— from a wealthy friend, who had not given her a present for nearly 10 years.

For the Scrapbook

The one unfailing test of a man's character is his regard for his obligations.

Only as you serve do you reserve.

Mending your ways will often mend your means.

Next to reckless spending at the top of a boom, the most foolish thing is discouragement at the bottom of a slump.

Roasted pigeons don't fly into one's mouth.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

Programs will appear on Thursdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New England

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Monday, Jan. 7, 10:30 a. m., WICC, 600kc.

Massachusetts

Boston:—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 3:30 p. m., WBSO, 920kc.
Boston—Sundays, 5:15 p. m., WIXAL, 6040kc-49.7m (short wave only).

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Eastern State

District of Columbia

Washington—Thursdays, 5:45 p. m., WOL, 1310kc.

Florida

Jacksonville—Thursdays, biweekly, 12:05 p. m., WJAX, 900kc.
Miami—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WQAM, 560kc.

Maryland

Cumberland—Second and last Thursdays, 10 a. m., WTBO, 1420kc.
Hagerstown—Saturdays, Jan. 12, 26, 9 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc.

New Jersey

Atlantic City—Wednesdays, 11:30 a. m., WPG, 1100kc.
Newark—Fourth Thursdays, 11:30 a. m., WNEW, 1250kc.

New York

Buffalo—Wednesdays, 7:45 a. m., WEBR, 1310kc.
New York City—Tuesdays, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.
Rochester—Saturdays, 8 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc.
Syracuse—Fridays, 11:45 a. m., WFBL, 1360kc.
Troy—Second Mondays, 6:30 p. m., WHAZ, 1306kc.
Utica—Sundays, 2:15 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc.
Woodside—Wednesdays, 8 a. m., WWRL, 1500kc.

North Carolina

Greensboro—Sundays, Jan. 6, 13, 20, 27, 2 p. m., WIBG, 1440kc.

Pennsylvania

Altoona—Fourth Fridays, 2:45 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc.
Philadelphia—Thursdays, 5:15 p. m., WTEL, 1310kc.
Pittsburgh—Thursdays to Jan. 17, 1935, inc., 6:45 p. m., WWSW, 1500kc.
Shamokin—Sundays, 9 a. m., WKOK, 1210kc.

South Carolina

Greenville—Fridays, 10:45 a. m., WFBC, 1300kc.

Virginia

Norfolk—Third Sundays, 2:00 p. m., WGH, 1310kc.

West Virginia

Huntington—Second Mondays, 8:45 a. m., WSAZ, 1190kc.

Central States

Arkansas

Blytheville—Wednesdays, 10:30 a. m., KLCN, 1290kc.
Little Rock—First and third Sundays, 1:30 p. m., KLRA, 1390kc.

Illinois

Chicago — Week days, 7:30 a. m., WJJD, 1130kc.

Indiana

Fort Wayne—Sundays, 9 a. m., WOWO, 1160kc.
Indianapolis—Fridays, 5:30 p. m., WFBM, 1230kc.
Terre Haute—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 1:15 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc.

Iowa

Des Moines—Sundays, 1 p. m., WHO, 1000kc.

Kansas

Kansas City—First Sundays, 5:15 p. m., WLBF, 1420kc.
Topeka—Third Sundays, 5:30 p. m., WIBW, 580kc.
Wichita—Second and fourth Sundays, 8:15 p. m., KFH, 1300kc.

Kentucky

Lexington—First Mondays, 7:30 a. m., WLAP, 1420kc.
Louisville—Third Mondays, 3:15 p. m., WHAS, 820kc; second and fourth Saturdays, 9:30 a. m., WAVE, 940kc.
Paducah—Wednesdays, 1:10 p. m., WPAD, 1420kc.

Michigan

Bay City—Mondays and Wednesdays, 8 a. m., WBCM, 1410kc.
Detroit—Week days, 9:45 a. m., WJBK, 1500kc.
Ironwood—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15 a. m., WJMS, 1420kc.
Muskegon—Thursdays, 10:15 a. m., WKBZ, 1500kc.
Royal Oak—Sundays, 8 p. m., WEXL, 1310kc.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc.

Mississippi

Gulfport—Second and fourth Saturdays, 9 a. m., WGCM, 1210kc.
Vicksburg—Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WQBC, 1360kc.

Missouri

Cape Girardeau—Wednesdays and Thursdays, Jan. 23 and 24, 9 a. m., KFVS, 1210kc.

Nebraska

Lincoln and Omaha—Thursdays, 12:30 p. m., KFAB, 770kc.
Scottsbluff—First and third Tuesdays, 8 a. m., KGKY, 1500kc.
York—Second and fourth Tuesdays, 8 a. m., KGBZ, 930kc.

Ohio

Cincinnati—Alternate Thursdays, 8 a. m., WKRC, 550kc; Mondays, 8:30 a. m., WSAI, 1330kc.
Cleveland—Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WHK, 1390kc.
Columbus—Alternate Thursdays, 10 a. m., WAIU, 640kc.
Toledo—Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45 a. m., WSPD, 1340kc.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma City—Second and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m., KOMA, 1480kc.
Tulsa—First and third Sundays, 1:15 p. m., KTUL, 1400kc.

South Dakota

Huron—Fridays, 1 p. m., KDGY, 1340kc.
Pierre—Wednesdays, 2 p. m., KOFX, 630kc.
Watertown—Thursdays, 2:30 p. m., KGCR, 1210kc.

Tennessee

Memphis—First six week days of each month, 7:45 a. m., WMC, 780kc.

Texas

Amarillo—Sundays, 1:45 p. m., KGRS, 1410kc.
Austin—Sundays, 9:45 a. m., KNOW, 1500kc.
Corpus Christi—Wednesdays, 9 a. m., KGFI, 1500kc.
Dallas—Sundays, 2 p. m., KRLD, 1400kc.
Fort Worth—Sundays, 2:30 p. m., KTAT, 1240kc.
Houston—Sundays, 1 p. m., KPRC, 920kc.
Port Arthur—Sundays, 1:15 p. m., KPAC, 1260kc.
Weslaco—Sundays, 3 p. m., KRGV, 1260kc.

Wisconsin

Janesville—Thursdays, 8:45 a. m., WCLO, 1200kc.
Milwaukee—Every other week, week days, 7:02 a. m., WTMJ, 620kc.
Poynette—Tuesdays, 4 p. m., WIBU, 1210kc.

Mountain States

Colorado

Denver—Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., KLZ, 560kc.

Far Western States

California

Eureka—Wednesdays, 9 a. m., KIEM, 1210kc.
Long Beach—Daily and Sundays, 2 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.
Los Angeles—Daily and Sundays, 5 p. m., KFAC, 1300kc.
Los Angeles—In "Church Quarter Hour," co-operating with the Federation of Protestant Churches of Los Angeles, monthly, eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth 8 a. m.; when period falls on Friday, 7:45 a. m., KFI, 640kc.
San Diego—In "Good Cheer Hour," co-operating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County, last Saturdays, 9 a. m., KFSD, 600kc.
San Francisco—Week days, 8 a. m.; Sundays, 8:15 a. m., KYA, 1230kc.
Santa Barbara—In "Church Quarter Hour," co-operating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30 a. m., KDB, 1500kc.

Nevada

Reno—First and third Fridays, 8 a. m., KOH, 1380kc.

Oregon

Klamath Falls—Tuesdays and Fridays, 1 p. m., KFJI, 1210kc.
Portland—First Sundays, 2:30 p. m.; Thursdays 7:45 a. m., KEX, 1180kc; Tuesdays, 9:45 p. m., KFJR, 1300kc.

Washington

Tacoma—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., KMO, 1330kc.
Yakima—Tuesdays, 7:45 a. m., KIT, 1310kc.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—Sundays, 6:45 p. m., Thursdays, 7 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc.

Canada

British Columbia

Vancouver—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45 a. m., CJOR, 600kc.

Ontario

Hamilton—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc.
Ottawa—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45 a. m., CRCO, 880kc.
Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

Foreign

Australia

Victoria

Melbourne—Fridays, 10:30 p. m., 3DB, 1180kc.

New Zealand

Auckland—First Tuesdays, 9 p. m., 1ZB (Friendly Road), 1090kc.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Snow Has Its Advantages*

By CARMACK

Tiddlywinks saw it snowing for the first time today and it certainly puzzled him—
And was he worried when I told him how deep it gets sometimes!
But I proceeded to tell him about the coasting parties—
And the snowball battles that the Boss and his friends have—
After which he was only too glad to see it snow—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

The Utility Test for Utilities

THE outbreak of the public utility controversy in New York is manifestly only the latest phase of a struggle between the Roosevelt Administration and private operators that is being fought all over the country, and which is certain to be one of the country's biggest issues during 1935. Long before he entered the White House, Mr. Roosevelt became convinced that the public required more vigorous governmental action to protect it from utility companies tempted beyond their strength by monopolistic advantages which most of them enjoy.

Today action by the Federal Government has become so vigorous as to make it appear to an impartial observer that the utilities themselves may need protection. Government propaganda is not only more widespread, but better managed than anything the utilities, themselves masters of propaganda, ever produced. Added to the propaganda is perhaps an even more effective pressure. With "yardsticks" of public operation, such as TVA, Boulder Dam, the Columbia River development, and the projected St. Lawrence waterway plants, the Government is rapidly gaining a position from which it can belabor private operation with something worse than words.

So far these "yardsticks" have not been made to include taxes and some other charges which place the utility companies at a disadvantage in competition with the Government. This newspaper has repeatedly insisted that "yardsticks," if they are to be of any value, must be actual and fair measures of comparison.

There may be cases where the Government can, as a social service, develop temporarily unprofitable electric business. But in these cases there should be no attempt to make government operation a "yardstick" as against private enterprise. Government must be as fair in its competition as it asks business to be. If it is not fair, or if it puts public money into unnecessary power plants, there is sure to be a reaction against the Government entering the utility business.

Federal threats to advance PWA funds for municipal plants in New York City are a case in point. To the man on the sidelines it would seem cheaper and safer to reach an agreement with private power sources than build new plants, which might, despite Mayor LaGuardia's assurances, come under Tammany control.

The LaGuardia project has been generally regarded as a threat. While government by a threat is not a pleasing method, there are times when it is not without justification. Had the Consolidated Gas Company earlier put forward its present proposal to apply in New York City the rate plan which reduced electric charges in Washington from 7.5 cents a kilowatt hour to 3.9 cents in eight years, we might have heard nothing of a project for municipal plants.

The "Washington plan" provides that public authorities and the supplying company agree on a base rate, designed to return a certain per cent on the company's investment—not necessarily on the stock and bonds that might have been issued. At any time the company earns more than the specified return, half the excess profits go to the company and the other half is applied to reducing the rate. In Washington, and in some other cities, this plan has cut rates while greater consumption, encouraged by reductions, has made possible increased profits.

Of course, this plan, like others, can be abused by excessive appraisals of company investment or by corruption of public officials charged with its operation. But it does offer certain advantages and its proposal by the Consolidated indicates some disposition to arrive at a peaceful and fair adjustment. There is an obligation on the utilities equal to that upon the Government to be fair—much fairer than many of them have been to the small consumer who is at the mercy of monopoly.

Their best answer to government operation is better service. One school of utility leaders believes private operation can prove its superiority even over unfair government competition. Such an attitude will, the Monitor believes, awaken a public appreciation which will require fair competition from government.

New Brooms—British Experiment

GREAT BRITAIN is making a new experiment in the practice of government which her social reformers are watching with the greatest interest. The experiment consists in giving a roving commission to one man to discover for himself the best way of getting a big job done, and giving him very wide powers to make his own plans and get them carried out. The job is that of rehabilitating the distressed areas—the areas, where trade was ebbing even before the slump, which show no signs of recovering when others are becoming more prosperous; whose population suffers from prolonged unemployment and is becoming desperate.

Instead of announcing a program of action, the Government has appointed two individuals—one for England and Wales, one for Scotland—who are invited to discover their own programs. These two commissioners will be able to draw upon considerable sums of money, £2,000,000 to start with, and more as it may be required. They will be able to consult with public officials, local authorities and voluntary social workers in each locality; initiate new schemes for the purchase and use of land, for making roads, for removing the hideous excrescences of derelict industrial areas.

It is of the essence of the proposal that these two men should be unhampered, and have free hand to act as needs may demand; keeping in touch, of course, with the Government, and making use of its administrative machinery so far as is desirable, but not tied by any rigid program. Being men of wide experience, but with no official ties, who have placed themselves, unpaid, at the disposal of the country for the performance of a great national task, the commissioners are likely to feel that they have a unique and splendid opportunity of public service.

It is a leaf out of the book of dictatorship, but one in which there is no departure from the essentials of democracy, for the ultimate control remains in the hands of Parliament.

Bonus Pump-Priming

POSSIBLY the most significant point in President Roosevelt's letter against payment of the veterans' bonus is his departure from the pump-priming or spend-for-prosperity school of economic thought—or rather, not so much a departure as a recognition that the spending method has its limits as a means of promoting recovery.

He cogently points out that when nearly $1,500,000,000 was disbursed in loans on compensation certificates under legislation of 1931 the visible effect on business was approximately nil. Apart from canceling these loans and having to make them up, only a little more than that much new money would be distributed now in making full payment.

Claims still will be made that heavy expenditures through the Public Works Administration and Federal Relief Administration have at least cushioned the bottom of the depression if not helped turn the tide, and this may well be so, but even advocates of these activities now realize such spending is not by itself a panacea since business confidence must also be inspired.

Moreover it is important to point out that expenditures by PWA or FERA have been made either on a basis of obtaining value received in physical assets or on a basis of meeting absolute individual need. The veterans' bonus demand does not comply with either standard.

For two reasons immediate full payment of full face value of the compensation certificates would not buy the United States a discharge from any existing obligation. First, there is no obligation to pay this until 1945, and the present accrued value of the certificates in force is only $2,100,000,000 of the face value of $3,500,000,000. Second, by all political experience the dispersal of the fund at this time would only leave the Government financially unprepared for the increasing demands and pressure which unmistakably would be put upon it for needy veterans and their families thereafter.

Undoubtedly there are veterans now badly in need, but the bonus demand does not stand on the same footing as the relief distributions, for this payment is urged for all veterans regardless of need. In fact, the effect of its payment on public sentiment might work to the detriment of men suffering from disabilities actually received in the service, who ought certainly to be generously cared for.

It may be that when President Roosevelt penned his doubts about the unqualified application of the theories of spending the nation's way into prosperity he had a weather eye cocked on the political potentialities of the Townsend plan. For the advocates of the $200-a-month old-age pension propose to go in for recovery—or something—on a scale that would make public works spenders, brain trusters and bonus seekers seem picayune and timid.

The Clown

THERE are more pantomimes in London this season than there have been for several years past—at Drury Lane, at the Lyceum, at the Prince Edward. And the list could be extended. At each of these theaters the principal and most popular figure is the clown.

This is very right and proper. The clown deserves to be honored in pantomime. He links it with the great developments in thought and outlook that mold the history of the world. Pantomime employs a typically English compromise between farce, and fairy tales, and musical comedy, and it is as much a part of the normal English Christmas celebrations as are mince pies and plum puddings. For all that, it has no very ancient origins. It began no longer ago than the early years of the eighteenth century.

But by incorporating the clown it joins up with the main stream of human history. There are clowns in Shakespeare, and there were clowns before Shakespeare, some of them residing in the courts of kings and princes. But, it has been noted, in the course of ages the public attitude toward clowns has gradually and radically altered. Whether in pantomime or not, the laughter they evoke today is, as it used not to be, definitely kindly. When Grock pulls the piano nearer to the piano stool the audience perceives the absurdity of the action; but it sympathizes with the actor. Thus, even in a children's entertainment can be seen the increasing kindliness of men and women.

To Falmouth in 83 Days

Book of the Day

SO LONG as there are square-rigged sailing vessels carrying grain across the seas from Australia by way of Cape Horn, Alan J. Villiers probably will be writing books about them. He was the first to record the dramatic stand which a score of battered relics of the world's sailing fleet are making in the only trade in which it is possible for them to operate at any margin of profit.

About six years ago he made a grain voyage in the giant four-masted bark Herzogin Cecilie, a castoff North German Lloyd training vessel. Since then he has been rounding Cape Horn in grain ships and writing books about them.

Last year another passage, and now another book (LAST OF THE WIND SHIPS, by Alan J. Villiers. Morrow. New York: $4), an account of Parma's fast passage of eighty-three days from Port Victoria to Falmouth. The author is part owner of the vessel, a huge, steel, four-masted bark. Mr. Villiers calls it the best sailing ship passage of the present century. Actually, sailing ship records show it is one of the best sailing passages of all time.

The log shows no astonishing day's runs. Never anything as good as 300 miles a day; yet very few under 100.

"A gale, a calm and another blow" put Parma past the Patagonian coast and safely round the windy Cape Horn corner. She escaped the irksome delays usually encountered in dead calms at the Line. The author admits his big bark was very fortunate. But Reuben de Cloux, Finnish skipper and part owner, is famous for his good passages. A combination of good weather and good handling gave the maritime world something to talk about last year.

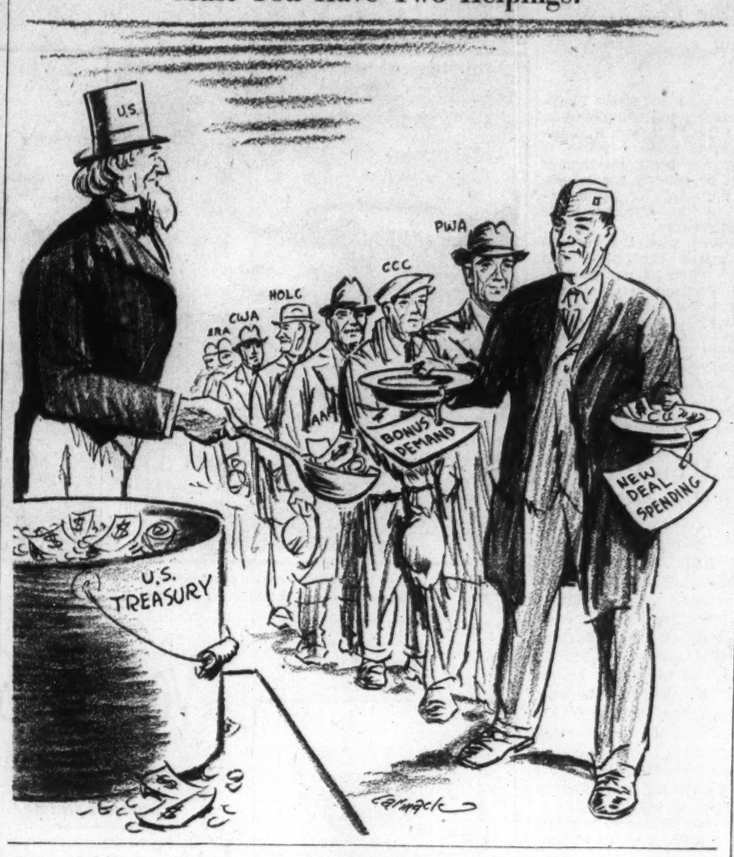
Most of the grain ships hail from Mariehamm, a little island haven in Finland. It requires a shrewd shipowner like Capt. Gustav Erikson to eke out even a slim profit from these economical old windjammers. Boys who need sail experience for officer training requirements pay for the privilege of manning these huge, wind-blown arks.

One by one the ships go missing at sea, or lose a suit of sails in a gale and go to the shipbreakers because it is inexpedient to provide new canvas. The economic shoestring that ties Captain Erikson's fleet together manifestly cannot withstand indefinitely stress of weather and lack of charters. Mr. Villiers says the seas will have seen the last of them within the next decade.

The record of Parma's fast passage is worth having; but the story of the last great stand of sail has been pretty well played out, quite thoroughly exploited. Consequently Mr. Villiers deviates considerably from things strictly seagoing. His philosophical tacks up New York's Broadway and down the main street of the Baltic Sea haven of the world's last wind ships are a bit crude and distasteful.

This book's saving grace is its collection of photographic plates, about 200 of them. They record a Cape Horn sailing passage in all its rugged, exhilarating detail. In them is the virile, salty savor of the sea that seems to have petered out of Mr. Villiers's writing. H. T.

"Must You Have Two Helpings?"



Out of Old Things

IT FLAUNTED its sign like a banner toward the concrete pike and endless river of pulsating motors, lacquer and chrome plate. It was resplendent in plate glass and gilt letters. It was new as the headlines in the morning paper, as modern as the plane that droned overhead with the New York mail. Yet for all that it seemed linked with yesterday, to belong to other days and other circumstances.

The proprietor was like a fox terrier in the lobby of a fashionable hotel. He was in a stiffly starched linen coat, but not of it. He belonged in shirt sleeves. His brisk economy of motion belonged in a narrower space than he now occupied. Watching him began to bring it all back.

Apple pie came across the counter, and with it definite remembrance.

"The old lunch cart? Sure. Right over there between the post office and the barber shop. Twenty years I did business there."

With hands on the counter he stared across the highway to the narrow strip of earth between the barber shop and the blank wall of the post office. Two decades were blotted out by the mists of memory.

Joe leaning over the counter that hemmed his narrow domain with its three-burner gas plate and the coffee urn: "Did you see in the paper about that Frenchman that flew across the English Channel in one of them flying machines?"

Jake Hussey, who kept the hardware store, mumbling over a mouthful of hamburger: "A lot of blamed foolishness. The sooner them fellows learn to stick to the ground where they belong the better for them."

Joe's murmur of dissent as he gazed across the street, "Oh, I don't know, Jake. Thing's are moving along. Things are moving alone."

The country boy paused half through his apple pie and stared at the chunky horses hitched to the big farm wagon. Twelve plodding miles from home; twelve miles to stretch across the whole of a summer afternoon. Men flying. It was something to wonder about.

* * *

An evening in August. Across the open door a curtain of silver water. Rain dancing in the street. Rain dripping from the quiet elms. Danny Brooks coming in an oblique rush from the direction of the pool room. "Baseball scores in yet, Joe?"

Joe looking up from the paper in his hands. "No, Danny. They're late tonight. Did you see the paper yet? England just declared war. Looks like the Germans will win. See where they are now."

Quiet in the drowsy street. No sound but the drip of the rain and the gurgling of water in the gutters. Hard to visualize that phalanx of marching men. Too far away to mean much to Main Street in the heavy August rain.

Danny's remark shows how far. "Shucks, let 'em fight it out. It hasn't got anything to do with us. What do you s'pose is holding up the box scores?"

"Ain't got anything to do with us yet, Danny. But you can't ever tell. The world is getting smaller. Things are moving, boy."

* * *

Frost in the street. Frost filled snow that squeals under sled runners and squeaks underfoot. Inside the lunch room the aroma of frying potatoes and ham. Pete Corey from the livery stable grumbling over his plate of ham and eggs.

"I tell you, Joe, the world's going crazy since the war. Automobiles! A foot of snow on the ground and the fire department talking about getting rid of the horses next year. Going to put in motors. You can't run an automobile in the snow. You can't put horses out of work in this country."

Another summer evening. A roar of traffic seeping through the curtain of elms. Bill Lockhart straddling a stool with his flivver parked out front. "Biggest piece of foolishness I ever heard of! Flying across the Atlantic Ocean! If he makes it it will be because he's got more luck than good sense."

Joe talking across today's gleaming mahogany counter, his coat dazzling white against the pastel shades of pitchers and glasses: "That's why I called her Cinderella. She's kind of come out of the old things into the new."

Two young fellows come in from an open roadster. "Took an hour and a half to come up from Bridgetown today. Traffic was mighty heavy."

Two decades swept away. Twenty years since that day the farm boy had gazed across a whole afternoon to cover twelve miles. Bridgetown fifty miles, beyond his reach. Now it was an hour and a half when the traffic was heavy.

* * *

Out in front of the diner two men talking: "I don't know about this talk of everything planned and running nicely. It sounds too idealistic to me."

The other agreeing. "Moving a little too fast these days. There's things in the world you can't change. Business always run itself. I reckon it always will. We've got to put up with hard times when they come."

Behind them Cinderella, facing the ceaseless flow of traffic, winks a plate glass eye at the setting sun. The shadows of the passing automobiles flicker across her gleaming sides. Like an echo Joe's voice. "Things are moving. Things are moving right along." B. B. F.

North . . South . . East . . West

January Clearances

By Frank L. Perrin

THE few days which have passed since the ushering in of the New Year have added to the stocks of bargain goods always offered at this season. But now, as always, the admonition to prospective purchasers should be heeded. The counters and show cases are filled with badly bent or broken resolutions. What a stock of these seems to accumulate every year! Made on impulse, they, like children's toys, are quickly and carelessly broken. And we console ourselves too often with the thought that there is no need of mending them. Why not make new ones?

An associate and boon companion in an earlier day—now a veteran actor on the world's busy stage of politics and the law—when his sincerity was challenged as he more or less solemnly "resolved" on New Year's Day, opined that no one had more often turned over a new leaf. I visited with him one day a month or more ago, in his home in a western city to which he has retired, and discovered that the particular indulgence which he long ago foreswore is still somewhat apologetically condoned.

It may be that because of a changed or newer viewpoint one cannot estimate the trend correctly. To all appearances, nevertheless, this is not the era of the habitual joiner or pledge-taker. Reformation seems not to be effective or permanent by the processes so long encouraged and so often adopted. Behind the promise, if one be given or exacted, there must be the sincere and fervent desire to be emancipated from the thing we pretend to or actually do abhor. Without the conviction the mere "signing of the pledge" is a useless and flimsy formality.

Unnumbered thousands have learned this already. Because of this the ranks in which they march remain unbroken and undisturbed. The "casualty lists" which are regarded as of great significance by many must remain only to warn those who seem unwilling or unable to profit except by bitter experience.

But let not even those who have learned to shun the obvious pitfalls take too great credit to themselves. All are wayfarers, and the highway is beset by many distracting temptations. Let us not be too ready to give thanks that we are not as other men. Who would say to his neighbor "I am holier than thou"?

There is no call to condone or excuse the malicious transgressions of those who openly defy the law. Human greed and selfishness, the desire to avenge some real or fancied wrong, outweigh caution and lead the unwary into devious paths. But aside from and apart from these transgressors there are, the world over, hundreds and thousands of men and women and boys and girls who have, ignorantly or carelessly, taken the wrong way in their search for happiness. These are the flotsam and jetsam which may, it seems to me, be reclaimed.

Now and then there are seen indications that the unstable mass which we call society is, consciously or unconsciously, realizing the possibility of restoring the casual or careless offender by a quicker and better process than the eye-for-an-eye and tooth-for-a-tooth method. The two verdicts in the Insull cases indicate this trend. The cautious may say the court and juries went too far, and that the example set may be a dangerous one. I doubt it.

In state and federal prisons throughout the United States there are men who, a few years ago, represented the best thought in the business and financial world. They conducted the affairs of their clients and depositors in the manner which business men and bankers had prescribed or tacitly condoned. When the day came that the entire credit basis was destroyed these men—literally thousands of them—were unable to adjust their affairs and those of the friends who had trusted them to the new basis of cash on the spot. An incensed public opinion demanded the penalty.

The New Year is not a holiday season in which we are all expected to write off all debits. But it is an auspicious season in which to readjust and revise our estimates of resources and liabilities. To the newly installed chief executives of the states, in whom the pardoning and parole power reposes, it may appear that political safety demands caution. It does. But common justice likewise makes its demands. Justice still may be tempered with mercy.

The Wide Horizon

A Star Has Burst

By Dr. Fred L. Whipple
of Harvard College Observatory
[Excerpts from a radio address over Station WIXAL]

A CABLEGRAM that arrived at the observatory created as much excitement in the astronomical world as the well-known cry of terror in the lowlands, "The dam has burst!" The telegram might as well have read "A star has burst," for it told of a bright new star—a nova—that had just appeared in the constellation of Hercules. Such news as this means that every astronomer must be alert to get all of his special equipment in readiness to study the phenomenon as soon as darkness falls. Everything must be in perfect adjustment so that no precious moments of clear sky shall be lost; because a bright bursting star is unusual and no possible type of measurement can be omitted.

This latest discovery was made by Mr. Prentice, an English amateur astronomer, who was probably observing meteors when he noticed a bright star in a position where no star had been visible before. He immediately made his discovery known to the Astronomer Royal of England, and the news was broadcast to the world.

We have searched our photographs of the sky at the Harvard Observatory, and find that a month ago the star was at least 1600 times too faint to have been seen with the naked eye. At the present time it is quite bright—in technical language, second magnitude. This means that within a period of less than a month, and possibly within a few days, the star has increased more than 100,000 times in brightness, and it is still increasing.

* * *

If our moon could suffer such an outburst, it would become brighter than the noonday sun. If the sun should do so the polar ice would melt, the seas would boil away, the earth itself would become a blazing furnace, and probably would vaporize into the atmosphere of our sun—but there seems to be no immediate danger of this happening.

This star lies in the northwest of the evening sky, about halfway between the very bright star Vega in the constellation Lyra, and the two bright eyes of the dragon Draco. It can also be seen in the early morning. It will fade away, and several years may pass before another nova will be bright enough to be seen without the aid of a telescope.

In ages past, a new star was generally considered as a manifestation of divine thought. For example, we have all heard of the Star of Bethlehem, and it is quite possible that this may have been a brilliant nova that appeared for a few weeks, nearly 2000 years ago. On the other hand, some argue that it may have been a comet. We cannot decide this point, but we do know that new stars were sources of fear or encouragement, depending on the state of the observer's conscience.

In recent years our knowledge of these phenomenal bursting stars has increased to the point that we understand almost everything about them, except their exact cause; and we hope that this nova, when observed with the extremely powerful equipment now available, may give a leading clue in this direction. In any case we believe that this stellar outburst will prove to be the most important to the astronomical world of any yet observed, this chiefly because it is the first to be observed with modern equipment before it attained maximum brightness.

To describe what actually happens to a star when it suddenly flares as this one has done, we must assume that some terrific explosion has taken place inside the star. There can be no doubt that this happens, but we cannot say just how it happens. Earlier theories were based on the idea that two stars, or a star and a smaller body, such as a planet, collide. This would certainly release energy enough to blow off the outer surface of the star, as we know occurs; but we do not believe, on the other hand, that space is well enough filled with stray stars or planets for them to collide. In other words, the stars are so extremely far apart in space that there is no danger of actual stars colliding as often as we observe faint novae. Of course we cannot say how many dark bodies like planets there may be in space, to provide chance collisions, but we can make an estimate that still falls short of the required number.

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A newer theory, by Professor Milne of England, suggests that the star explodes of its own free will, by starting to collapse and then releasing so much energy that it actually bursts. The theory is based on his idea that a star consists of an extended gaseous atmosphere, with a dense central core. As energy is slowly released from the central core, the atoms themselves begin to lose their outer layers of electrons, until enough energy is suddenly set free to blow away the outer layers of the atmosphere of the star. The process is something like squeezing a toy balloon until the pressure blows it to bits.

Whatever the exact cause, we do know that the atmosphere sometimes explodes at the unbelievable rate of 1500 miles a second—a speed that would take one to the moon in three minutes. This phenomenal expansion of the star can be accurately observed with our modern astronomical equipment. When we consider this explosive violence in connection with the 100,000 times increase in brightness, there is no exaggeration in saying that the star has burst, in fact no single word is quite capable of expressing the gigantic cataclysm.